PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,077.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
20th Apr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
[illegible]	CHITRAL	5284	INDIA	7911
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	5294		
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible]	PERSIA	6510		
[illegible]	CHITRAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6523
[illegible]	EGYPT	7912		
[illegible]	CHITRAL	5284	DEVANHA	5092
[illegible]	ARABIA	7903		
[illegible]	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
[illegible]	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Bristol transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan at Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1st, 1907.
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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	430	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	60	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
‡	Sutton Hall	4,400	Mar.	19	Apl.	2	Mar.	20	Apl. 21
‡	Wistow Hall	3,814	"	11	Mar.	25	"	6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl.	19	Apl.	29	May	11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow	4,467	"	26	May	10	"	21	" 28
‡	Tranmoor Hall	5,321	May	25	June	8	June	19	June 26

Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 22nd Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NUBDEA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,464 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA. (FROM KARACHI.)

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th April calling at Aden, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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16th April, 1907.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Daborvich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5290	R. Colledani	20th April.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single an1 Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belotto	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
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PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

COX & CO.,

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

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The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Tsuping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fangshan	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities in Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

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NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. T

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, being a Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share, of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rupees twenty-five per Share on B Shares, and a bonus of Rupees 50 per Share, of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rupees twenty-five per share, on B Shares, free of Incometax, for the year ending 31st December 1906, declared at the 34th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Monday the 15th instant, will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th instant, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1907, on production of Certificates of Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1907.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "CANNING"

with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a Steel and Iron Screw Steamer in 1882.

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245-98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the Ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH 1907.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs 7,50,000 (£59,000).

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 15 (£1 Stg.) each, of which 40,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital, 9,800 Subscribing Shares have been issued up to date, upon which Rs. 12 per share has been called up.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

are invited to a further issue, of 15,000 Shares payable as follows: Rs. 6 on application, Rs. 6 on allotment, Rs. 3 as and when the Company may determine, but not before 3 months' notice.

DIRECTORS:

Major-General A. D. Anderson, R. A., (retired), Rawal Pindi.
C. H. Oertel, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
C. M. P. Wright, Esq., C. E., M. I., M. M., Mining Engineer, Calcutta.
RAI BAHADUR BOOTA SINGH, Rawal Pindi.
RAI SAHIB DEWAN AMAR NATH, Foreign Minister (in attendance), nominated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.

BANKERS:

THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY, Lahore.

The present issue is for the purposes—

(1). Of working the Kashmir Sapphire Mines, of which an extension of one year of the present Prospecting License has been obtained.

(The sale of Gem Stones found in the Summer of 1906 more than covered the entire costs of Working, Rent, and Royalty).

(2). Of providing Pumps for draining and Gear for working gold-bearing gravel in Baltistan under a Lease covering about 50 miles of the Dras River.

Local diggers worked these gravels extensively, but were unable to go below low-water level.

The Company's prospecting operations in the winter of 1906-07 (to date), secured 2,222 grains of gold from 122 cubic yards of gravel.

The richer ground over-lying bed-rock could not be worked.

(3). Of prowing the Indus River gravels above and below Attock for 18 miles, with the view of putting on Dredgers to recover the contained gold.

The auriferous character of these gravels is historical.

The bed of the Indus for miles above Attock is a broad gravel bottom, and is easy dredging ground. Two grains of gold per cubic yard will amply cover depreciation of plant repairs and running expenses.

To prove these gravels to contain at least 3 grains of gold, and therefore that they are highly payable, is the preliminary work now to be undertaken, and the Commissionaire from the Government of India has agreed to give a 3 years' "Option" to the Companys. The cost of providing Dredgers and undertaking regular Mining operations is not contemplated by this Company.

(4). Of providing funds for further prospecting and taking up mineral lands in Kashmir and British India.

Applications with remittances, which will be registered in order of receipt, should be addressed to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED;
Rawal Pindi.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Members of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FAKIR ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jowrhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Furnished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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How to Mesmerise. By James Coats, Ph. D., F. A. S.	0 12
An Easy Guide to the Constellations, with a Star Atlas. By the Rev. James Gall ...	3 12
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The Complexion Beautiful; or New Skins for Old. By O. Hashnu Hara.	0 14
Commercial Law. By Alf. Nixon, F. C. A., etc., and R. W. Holland, M. S. L., etc., 1907.	3 12
A New Shilling Book of Alphabets, Plain and Ornamental. Including Sets of Numerals, etc., etc.	0 12
Short Logarithmic and Other Tables. Logarithms of Numbers; Antilogarithms; Natural and Logarithmic Trigonometric Functions, &c., &c. By W. Cawthorne Unwin, F. R. S. &c.	2 4
A Picnic Party in Wilder Mere. Being a Sketch of a Winter's Trip to some of the Unknown Waters of the Upper Nile. By C. W. L. Bolpett. With Illustrations and a Map.	10 15
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. F. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Office of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, will be removed from No. 24 Esplanade Road, to the Town Hall Custom House Road, on the 19th Instant.

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax, BOMBAY.
16TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1907, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, required in connection with Original Works, Special Repairs, and Current Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 1st May, 1907 to 30th April, 1908.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1907.

THE SHROFF AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company, held on the 27th day of March, 1907, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 13th day of April, 1907, the above Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation, and that Messrs. Jaitaram Kikabhai and Dahabhai Ratanchand, have been appointed Joint Liquidators.—Dated this day of April, 1907.

By Order,
AGENTS,
V. T. PAREKH,
KAKLE DAYACHAND LAHERCHAND.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. IGNATIO LUIS DE AGUIAR, of Bombay, Christian inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. DHARAMDAS DULABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewaly, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 759 (1 and 2), and Street No. 22, 22A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Dinanath Shivshanker, on or towards the West by the house of Bilthuger Henrigues, on or towards the North by the house of Dewkibai, and on or towards the South by the house of Sadanand Manek, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1907.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning, and Manufacturing Co., Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 10th day of April, 1907, on or after the 17th day of April, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING & MFG. CO., LD.
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHOPSEY PARBAT ... ...
2. KHETBAI alias RATANBAI, widow of KANJI PARBAT deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASUM NOR MAHOMED ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ...
2. LALBAI, widows of HASSAMBHAI BHUNDALIBHOY, deceased ... ...
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ...
4. SABAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ... } Defendants
5. JAFFERALI HASSAMBHAI ... ...
6. SOORHANALLI HASSAMBHAI and ...
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1901, the following immoveable property in one lot will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet, Lot No. 12 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Form Free-hold land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 585, and New Survey No. 7/3721 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North, partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunpat Manekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gunpat Manekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai, widow of Crustna Rushnath Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Modi on Crustadi and partly by a passage leading to Ghorupdeo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS of Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

A "PARKER" Pen makes a good present. Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DENN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Taj-n Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8098, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Shirley, 2,198 tons, Captain J T Burns, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Penice 2,461 tons, Captain R Faull, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow, Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J S Maris, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum, 1,918 tons, Captain H Revell sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and 210 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE Ancher Line steamer Massilia, 3,260 tons, Captain J Thomson sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers, printed in our issue of yesterday.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons Captain H J Wilsher arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and Mrs Field and 196 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain J T Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coasts with a general cargo 4 cases opium and the follow ng passengers :—Mr Gunter Major and Mrs Knapton and Infant, Mr D Aderji, Lieut and Mrs Kennedy Mr Lewis, and 38 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha 4,765 tons, Captain J P Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mrs Holmes, Mrs and Miss Lilley, Lord and Lady Rathdonell, Hon Mrs Bramwell, Mr A Newhouse, Mr and Mrs H A Harris, Miss Rodricks, Miss E W Somer's Charbo, Miss W Haiton, Miss R Genoveses, Mr A Shah, Major Hubbard, Capt Grant, Mr and Mrs Symington, Mr Harkison, Mr Umiashanker, Mr Dadabhoy and child Miss Edmabai, Mr S M Isyabain Mr C W Rate, Mr B M Webber, Mrs and Miss Tilley Mr W Y and Miss Ramsay Tailford, Mr P H Compton, Mr A H Compton. For Sydney—Mr D Hewett. For Fremantle—Mr and Mr S E Sweetenham. For Adelaide—Mr C E Southon. For Melbourne Mr H Swinburn Ward, Mr C M Hogg Mr H H Stevens. For Hongkong—Mr N Rose, Dr J Marquis Vidal For Singapore—Mr H Eddelbuttel For Shanghai,—Mr E P Laisaca Mr F H Petton, Mr and Mr Rusden and Mr P Nowroji.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Bedford ..... Cmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Comdr Barker ..... R Navy
R I M S Hermine ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..... Lt A E Harold ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Penal Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 16.

Ada	2339	Shanklim		W & A G & Co
Dwarka	759	Hirst		M M & Co
Gerd	790	Andreasen		F P Campbell & Co
Hesande	1341	Butler		M M & Co
Hatumet	2534	Peters	Greaves Cotton & Co	
Ibola	1479	Hirst		M M & Co
Kala	510	Noonan		M M & Co
Muttra	2985	O'Sullivan		M M & Co
Norbudda	1960	Williams		M M & Co
Newtoridge	2397	Neilman		M M & Co
Normal	2387	Bulkin	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Nuddea	1944	Wilsher	P Gulf	M M & Co
Oriental	3805	Lewelkin		P & O Co
Obra	3520	Cammack	Calcutta	24-4 M M & Co
Queen Eleanor	2270	Legg	Baltimore	K Nixon & Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shahnoor	2782	Evans	Shah S N Co	
Stolzenfels	3 71	Schmidt	Glade & Co	
Venetia	2332	McMawan		
Vadala	2164	Packham		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Colombo Marit...	2920	Homan	Kobe	20-4	N Y Kalatia
A	Queen Borough	1502	Turner	Hull	18-4	P M & Co
D & E	Ragistan	1775	Scott	Dunkirk	20-4	M M & Co
P	Jumna	2987	Cunningham	Genoa	17-4	M M & Co
G	Islamabad	1604	Newby	R Sea Ports	18-4	P & P S N Co
K	Devanha	4765	Hide	Shanghai	17-4	P & O Co
M	Reichstag	1339	Thle	Durban	26 4	A Strandes
N	Wistow Hall	2138	Meria	Kobi	17-4	K Nixon & Co
O	Nukvi	1768	Gray	Aden	20-4	D and P S N Co
P	Caspian	2317	Young	Genoa	20-4	K N & Co
Q	Auchencraig	2542	Read	Philadelphia	10-4	R A Willis
	Bahadur		H W P D			
		820	Fakeera	K'chi	16 : 8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Culna	3963	Macfachlan	A'werp	30-4 M M'ge &Co
3	Penhow	2451	Hall	Newport	17-4 W & A G & Co
4	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4 F R S N Co
5	General	1480	Muhlbaner	Durban	19-4 A Strandes
6	Harperley	2566	Fletcher	Antwerp	26-4 W & A G & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3437	Probst	Hamburg	23-6 Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4171	Loudon	London	27-4 : & O Co
15	Alston	2563	Wyatt	Dunkirk	24-4 W & G & Co
16	Xema	446	Mahomed	Jeddah	18-4 Shah S N Co
	M W D D				
	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	20-4 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Nuddea s	Wilsher	Zanzibar, Apr 2
	Dwarka s	Hirst	Bunch, Apr 7
	Vadala s	Packham	Moulmein, Mar 31

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
16	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c
	City of London s	Black	Liverpool, &c
	Imperator s	Meeca	Calcutta
	Santhia s	Phillips	Calcutta
	Shirley s	Burns	Calcutta
	Assilis s	Thomson	Liverpool, &c
	Shah Allum s	Revell	Karachi, &c
	R I M S Elphinstone	Finnis	Port Blair

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Wistow Hall, Maris, for Karachi.
" Penice, Faull, for Antwerp.
" Devanha, Andrews, for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sydney, for Marseilles,
" Hohenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Queen Eleanor, for Baltimore.
" Medina, for Persian Gulf.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Malta, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left Suez on the afternoon of the 15th instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived at London on the evening of the 14th instant.
The P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 16.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—665 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,006 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Bechar ; 500 cwts horns B Esmail.

FOR HULL.

Registan s—4,000 cwts castorseed, W & A Graham and Co ; 2,076 cwts cottonseed, R Hassam ; 4,008 cwts cottonseed, 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 2,018 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Registan s—110 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

Alston s—22 bales wool, Engnee Meefre ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones Mooiji Jamal.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Queen Eleanor s—5,400 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—3,334 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 480 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Harperley s—225 bales hemp Khimji Visram and Co ; 862 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee, 2,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hoenfels s—357 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 325 bales cotton fly raw, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,012 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar, 50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 6,003 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 960 cwts ajmanseed, Worman and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, 696 cwts turmeric, M Ebrahim and Co ; 825 bales cotton, 402 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co ; 32 cwts yellow colour, R Jeewandas, 275 bales cotton, Dievadkar and Co ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 120 cwts soapnuts, V Hurridas, 419 bales cottonwaste, and hemp Khimji Visram and Co ; 574 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 440 bales cotton, A Bleaschcek and Co ; 50 bales hemp E Visram and Co ; 700 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Caspian s—300 bales cotton, 2,892 cwt linseed and 4,252 cwt rapeseed, 883 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 281 cwt castorseed, 15 bales silk waste C Boggi and Co.

Jumna s—763 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 25 bales cottonfly N Damjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—21 chestsopium Sassoon J David and Co ; 48 chestsopium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 43 chests opium, M H E Ellias, 39 chestsopium E D Sassoon and Co ; 42 1/2 chestsopium C Bomanji & Co ; 4 chestsopitim, P and O Co ; 20 chestsopium, David Sassoon ; and Co.

Colombo Maru s—150 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha, 500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

Ischia s—34 cwts googal, E Ellias Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 200 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha, 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—24 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co : 34 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 62 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9½ chests opium, and 61 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 59 chests opium, A E J Abraham ; 31 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—6 bales cotton, Goculdas Dosa and Co ; 802 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Zubia s—100 bales cotton, E M Madraswalla and Co ; 606 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Zubia s—200 bales cotton, E M Madraswalla and Co

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 15.] [BOMBAY, *April* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	86⅛		1/16
2 do. Rentes	94⅛		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	102⅛		unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	85⅛		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30 7/16	1/16	-
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 7/16	1/16	-
Do. in New York	66		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22		01
Do. do. Berlin	20 43½		¼
Do. do. do. New York	4·85½		¼
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½ %	since	11 inst
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%		½
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%		½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 11/16d.
*Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 4 7/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 7/16d.
*In yesterday's telegram for Calcutta read "Bombay."

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Fair business
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... ... 6,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 23—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 10¾ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl. May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·78	5·78	5·74	5·71
—02	—02	—02	—02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·67	5·63	5·59	5·58	5·59
—02	—02	—01	—02	—02

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 10,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 16,000 "
Spot Cotton,—11·15+05.

Futures.—Month of July, 9·72 +02 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through support by New Orlean's bull party.
Do. do. Dec. 10·11 +02

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of May } Mutilated,
Do. do. July }
Closing Tone of Futures—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5	15/32
F. G. Broach	d.	5	15/32
Good Broach	d.	5	15/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4	31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4	31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4	31/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4	29/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4	29/32
Good Oomras	d.	4	29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	29/32
Fine M. G Oomras	d.	4	29/32
Fine Belatti	d.	4	31/32
Good Belatti	d.	4	
Fine Bengals	d.	3	27/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3	29/32
Good Bengals	d.	3	15/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4	29/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4	7/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4	5/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,670,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 51½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Sellers.
Yellow Canpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 50 April-May—Dunkirk, Done.
Brown Cawnpore 45½ April-May—Hamburg, Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India 12/-.
Months of Shipment.—May Sellers.
Tone of Sugar Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/11 buyers.

Metals—
Copper Braziers £110
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9

Bar Iron—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp } £ 6 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¼ F. O. B. Liverpool } £ 13 10 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. } £ 6 15 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [16TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are borrowers at 6½ per cent. per annum until the end of June.

Exchange :—
The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4 5/16d for Telegraphic Transfers and 1s. 4 7/16d. for demand bills. There was some enquiry for T. T. at 1s. 4 5/16d for next week and this was done early in the day, for delivery up to 24th instant, but the rate could not be repeated in the afternoon. The credit rate is steady at 1/4 1/32 3 months' sight for the mail with 1/4 3/32 3 months' sight available, for next week. Bills have been scarce and in the afternoon it is reported that the latter rate has been done for the mail. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4½d to 1s. 4 5/16d
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 3/32d. to ¼
Do. 6 months' sight ...		1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight	Marks	150½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	152½
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 97 7/16 for cash and 97 3/4 for the settlement and closes unchanged. A small business has been transacted in the Bazaar to-day, the Market being mostly supported by firm advices from Calcutta. Rates from Calcutta are advised as 97 7/16 ready and 97 1/2 for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97	9	0 } Quiet.
1st Settlement	97	12	0 }

Bullion :—
Reuter advises Bar silver as unchanged at 30 7/16 for ready but up 1/16 at 30 5/16 for two months' delivery forward. Spot silver in New York is up 1/8 at 66. The local market opened at 88 ex duty but during the day there were several sellers and the market closed quiet at 77 5/8. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market is steady and prices are practically unchanged. There is little demand for forward delivery except for Broach, which is steady at yesterday's quotations, with few sellers.
At Colaba a fair business was done in Spot cotton but the enquiry ran on much the same lines as usual, and the absence of demand for the lower grades of Oomras was again noticeable. Holders of these would be willing to make concessions to more stocks, and cheap lots are available. Mills are buying quietly and chiefly of stapled descriptions.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	262	April.
Good " " ...	257/58	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	220	do.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	202/3	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	195	do.
Fine " Amraoti ...	195	do.
F. G. " Khandeish ...	172/73	do.
Fine " Khandeish ...	181	do.
Fine " Bengals ...	167/68	do.
Good Westerns ...	232/33	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	240/41	do.

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone ...	...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	...	26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·75	5·75	5·71	5·69	5·65
	— 03		— 02	

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·61	5·57	5·57	5·57
— 02		— 01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is quiet with prices somewhat easier.
Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0
May ... " 7 12 0

RAPESEED—
Is quiet but steady with a small business doing at the following quotations :

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7 10 0	Ready B.T.
Brown Delhi ...	"	7 11 0	"
" "	Apl-May "	8 2 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	54 8 0	Nomi.
Yellow Hinguighat ...	"	55 0 0	

Tone—steady.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. ...	Rs.	35 8 0	
COTTONSEED :—			
Tone—Quiet. ...	"	18 0 0	
POPPYSEED :—			
Tone—Steady ...	"	10 2 0	
MOWRASEED :—			
Ready ...	Rs.	6 13 0	to Rs. 6 15 0
July-August ...	"	6 15 0	

Tone—Quiet but steady.
WHEAT :—
White Delhi, ... " 4 7 6
Tone—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay			1,337½
India			52

A large number of Bank of India shares were sold at Rs. 52.

MILLS—

David			345
Kohinoor			640
Manockji Petit			3,990
Textile			1,190 X.D.
PRESSES—			
Breul's Cawnpore ...			210
Hingoli			125
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordy ...			270
Central India Mining ...			553
Colaba Land and Mill ...			915
Marcks and Co.			145
Telephone Co.			39 1/8
Treacher and Co.... ...			590
RAILWAYS—			
Amritsar-Patti			198
Tapti Valley			470

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	10,795	bales.
Wheat	19,107	cwts.
Linseed	25,661	"
Rapeseed	32,791	"
Gingellyseed	7,114	"
Poppyseed	16,813	"
Groundnuts	441	"
Castorseed	13,605	"
Rice	3,374	"
Myrabollams	7,836	"
Cottonseed	27,952	"
Mowrased...	Nil	"
Gram	7,555	"
Joowar	9,478	"
Maize	Nil	"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," April 13.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H A Sams, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 12th April.

Mr W Street is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the 4th grade in Burma.

Capt C L Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col D C Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, or until further orders.

Capt A E Walter, I M S, Supt of the X-ray Institute Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months with study leave out of India for six months in continuation, with effect from the 1st April.

Capt E A C Matthews, M B, I M S, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the X-ray Institute, Dehra Dun, during the absence on leave of Capt A E Walter, I M S, or until further orders.

The services of Major P P Kilkelly, MB, IMS, (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces :—Major S A Harriss, M B, I M S, (Bengal), and Capt C A Sprawson, M D, I M S.

The services of Lieut-Col J F MacLaren, M B, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of United Provinces.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 11th March :—Major R Bird, M D, F R C S, C I E, I M S (Bengal).

The services of Lieut J H Henderson, 126th Napier's Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment on plague duty.

Mr W G Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

Mr J R Percival to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such at Chittagong.

The services of Lieut F E W Venning, 31st Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the military police.

Mr A B Barnard, Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th May.

The Rev J A R Brookes, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 1st April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following officers have been appointed Asst Supts 2nd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Lieut F J M King, R E 27th March and Lieut R S M Harrison, I A, (on probation), 20th March.

Mr J Wilson, C S I, I C S, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of the Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture on the 8th April.

The services of the Hon Mr E D Maclagan, I C S, of the Punjab Commission, Officiating Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 8th April.

Mr E P Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, combined with special leave for three months and six days, with effect from the 13th April or subsequent date.

Mr C E C Fischer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, is temporarily appointed Imperial Forest Zoologist, with effect from the date on which Mr Stebbing proceeds on leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACWHIRTER.—April 8, at Parbatipore, the wife of D. Macwhirter, of a daughter.

OTTMANN.—April 9, at Madras, the wife of S C W Ottmann, of a son.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 1-37m., 2-27s ; Low water, 7-36m., 8-7s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Prize distribution, Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Hornby Road, 5-30.
Evening entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Fulton by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Warden Road, 9-30 p.m.
Evening entertainment in honour of Dr. John Pollen, "Beehive" Nepean Sea Road, 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel Mail for France, per s.s. "Sydney," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-morrow, the 18th Instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday after noon, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

KILLED IN A MILL.—Babli Sadoo, a mill-hand, (20), while working in the Lord Reay Mill at Parel, yesterday, got accidentally entangled in the belting of a folding machine. He was killed on the spot. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE FIRE AT COLABA.—Regarding the recent fire in the Sassoon Press at Colaba, it is officially stated that the damage to property caused by fire and water was over-estimated. The Police now estimates the damage at Rs. 5,45,000. Total bales of hemp, cotton, waste fly and loose bales destroyed numbers 3,883, valued at Rs. 1,95,000. They are covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 1,12,000.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last, there were 28 horses, 120 bullocks, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, during the month of March 45 horses, 114 bullocks, 6 cows, 4 buffaloes, 2 goats, 1 calf, 1 mule, 1 cat, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 30 horses, 136 bullocks, 1 cow, 3 buffaloes, and 19 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among cats, 2 cases among cows, 1 case among buffaloes, 2 cases among goats and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—7 Horses, 4 Bullocks, 1 Cow, 2 Goats, 54 Dogs, 1 Cat, 12 Parrots and 1 Bird.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY :—An annual general meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon in the College Library, when Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, President of the Society, took the chair. Drs. Bejonji Dosabhoy and A. D. Jilla were re-elected and Dr. N Elijah proposed as members of the Society. The balance-sheet for 1906-7 was adopted and the following office-bearers were appointed : Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, president : Drs. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Sorab Nariman, Vice-presidents : and Drs. A. D. Mody and K. M. Dubash, Joint Honorary Treasurers and Secretaries. The following gentlemen constituted the Council :—Drs. Miss M. N. Kharegbat, L. P. De Rozerio, D K. Patel, R. M. Dubash, B. Chitale, R. Rao, H. J. Dadiseth, N. N. Katrak, J. P. Nicholson and R. H. Muljiani.

NEW PREMISES FOR THE KARACHI CHAMBER.—The membership of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has so greatly increased of recent years that the existing building is quite inadequate to present requirements. It was recently proposed, therefore, to enlarge the building and add an upper story in which meetings, etc, should be held ; the present accommodation to be utilised as godowns. The necessary permission of the Commissioner-in-Sind was applied for and has now been granted on condition that the plot should be assessed to revenue, the amount to be fixed at Rs. 63 with a local cess of Rs. 3-14, or a total of Rs. 65-14-0. The terms have been accepted by the Committee of the Chamber and the work will be begun as soon as possible. Construction may, however, be somewhat delayed by the fact that partly owing to the epidemic of plague and partly to the rise of wages throughout the country, labour is difficult to obtain just now. We are informed that unskilled labourers employed in the building trade, who a year ago received from three to four annas a day, can now command 9 or ten annas per diem. This of course is a result of the impoverishment of the country by British rule ! says the *Sind Gazette*.

TELEGRAPH PEON AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 16.

The following are the further details of the doings of the peon who ran amok here. The Telegraph Office having been lately made first class, a vacancy in the peon's post was created and for this Mahomedan peon, Jamal was engaged as he bore an excellent character. The other peons who were Hindus were greatly embittered by his appointment, tried their best to harass him that he might leave and one of their kind take his place. Jamal, though a good, honest, hard worker was very susceptible to the aspersions cast I believe on his character by the other peons, became demented and driven to desperation he went to the city, possessed himself with a sword and whilst running to the Telegraph Office with a determination to murder the other peons, cut at three Hindus who are now in hospital doing well. The would-be murderer then made his way to the Telegraph Office but found his enemies were out then. He was arrested by the Telegraph Master in charge. He would have undoubtedly hacked the other peons to pieces if he had caught them.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Special High Court Bench.

A SPECIAL High Court Bench, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, sat yesterday in the Appeal Court to further hear the suit filed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal against the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and certain of the newly elected Justices of the Peace in which the plaintiff, a Justice of the Peace himself, prayed the Court to declare (a) that there was no general election, that there was no Councillor elected by the Justices for the current triennium; (b) that it may be declared that the plaintiff should under Section 34 of the Municipal Act, be deemed to have been re-elected a Councillor of the Corporation of the City of Bombay, he being willing to serve as such ; (c) that the defendants, and each of them be restrained by an injunction of this Court from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff to act as such Councillor, and from excluding him from the Corporation ; (d) that the defendants, and each of them, be, in the meantime and until further orders of the Court, similarly restrained from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff and excluding him as aforesaid. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. P. J. Padshah

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The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT AND THE CAPITULATIONS.

THE news that Lord Cromer had, as a final reform prior to relinquishing his life-work, decided that the time had come for some definite steps to be taken to relieve Egypt once and for all of the plague of Internationalism was no surprise to us. The abuses that attended the exercise of the privileges of Capitulation or right of appeal to the Consular jurisdiction have been long since manifest. That the use of these relics of the past should continue in a modern well-governed country is absurd. In his Despatch to Sir E. Monson of April 8th, 1904, Lord Lansdowne, referring to the Capitulations, intimated that, in Lord Cromer's opinion, the time was not yet fully ripe for any organic changes in the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts and of the Mixed Tribunals. Whenever Egypt, he added, was ready for the introduction of a legislative and judicial system similar to that which exists in other civilized countries, we have sufficient grounds for counting upon French co-operation in effecting the necessary changes. The question is handled by Lord Cromer in his annual report for the year 1904, and by Mr. Brunyate, one of the legal advisers of the Egyptian Government, at greater length, in a note at the end of that report. "Three solutions present themselves: Egyptian Courts may be absorbed by existing international institutions; or, either as at present existing or as created "ad hoc," they may assume some at least of the functions now discharged by the Mixed Tribunals, and by the Consular Courts; or criminal jurisdiction over Europeans may be transferred to the Mixed Tribunals. The first and last are beyond the range of possibility. Extension of the international principle in Egypt, since the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904, would be a blunder of the greatest magnitude. The efforts of the British Government tend, on the contrary, to free Egypt from such of the international bonds as are still wound round it. On the other hand, for the present, and for years to come, there can be no question of conferring on Native Egyptian Law Courts, except possibly in trifling cases, criminal jurisdiction over Europeans." The question, therefore, as Lord Lansdowne, in 1904, quoting Lord Cromer, writes, is not yet ripe for the introduction of organic change. "All that can be said is that, in the presence of an Egyptian administration, which is guided and controlled by Great Britain, the maintenance of Consular Courts under the Capitulations, the "raison d'etre" of which is distrust of purely Oriental Courts of Justice, becomes untenable; but that the Mixed Tribunals, being international, and, as such, wielding an influence which is unfavourable to the evolution of Egypt under British influence, cannot be looked upon as possible successors to these Courts. Courts somewhat similarly constituted to the Mixed Tribunals as regards the personnel of the officiating judges, but exercising jurisdiction in the name of the Egyptian Government, and with the support of Great Britain, instead of an independent and international basis as at present, might possibly, in the course of no very long time, be worked into the framework of Egyptian institutions."

Three eventful years have passed since this was written and now, at the end of his career, and in the last Report he is likely ever to make on the affairs of the country to which he has devoted his best energies and thoughts, Lord Cromer declares that the time is not at hand for these proposals to be adopted forthwith, and the sooner Sir Eldon Gorst sees his way to put the proposition into effect the sooner are we likely to see permanent stability and uniformly accelerated progress. The Capitulations in Modern Egypt have been a source of difficulty, danger and hindrance to the men who have been endeavouring to raise Egypt from the slough of despond into which Ismail Pasha plunged her. In that work of reform much co-operation could not be expected from the resident Europeans. Many were actively hostile; the majority were, at the best, inert and prejudiced. Those who were friendly exercised little influence in Cairo. Brought up under the regime of Capitulations the chief aim in life is the rapid acquisition of wealth. Domiciled in a strange land, the Levantine claims the protection of his Consul and under his guardianship he goes about to cozen fortune and be honourable with a sublime disregard of the Egyptian Tribunals. He can murder an adversary of his own race and the Egyptian Government has no appeal against the disorder thus caused in its own country; he can lie snugly tucked away with a cargo of Hasheesh in some quiet creek or bay or harbour awaiting the chance to smuggle the pernicious herb into the country, and no police official can board the ship without the Consul of the nationality, to which the vessel belongs, gives his consent. He can run his gambling-den or brothel and none can disturb his ill-formed practices without his Consul's authority. All this, added to the difficulty of the British Administration in Egypt; for it needed the utmost circumspection lest some European power should protest, that the Capitulations were being disregarded and so cause international entanglements and bring European protests. Thus, what, at one time, was the result of the felt need, and what, under wholly different conditions was necessary, has become perniciously obsolete. The immunities granted to Europeans by the Capitulations within the Sultan's Dominions date, in one case, as far back as A.D. 1150; those granted to England were accorded in A.D. 1579. Their object was to enable Christians to live in security within the Dominions of the Sultan, who in those far off days was a powerful European Monarch. The majority of Capitulations were granted in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the Christian was regarded by the Moslem as a man of inferior class, who was only tolerated as a trader belonging to the canine species. Times have changed. Concessions, which were contemptuously or of grace granted, have become the fastness from which the Levantine defies the power which protected him in the past. Thus he asserts the right to be exempt from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Mohammedan Law Courts, and to carry with him an "imperium in imperio"—rule within a rule—by virtue of which he can almost be a law unto himself.

The provisions of the Capitulations were originally as follows:—Access for foreigners to Moslem territory, with permission to trade, but not to practise any calling or profession, nor hold lands. Religious freedom; exemption from taxation, other than duties on merchandise; the presence of the Consular Dragoman, or interpreter, before an Ottoman Judge in civil cases between natives and foreigners; the right of foreigners, in disputes among themselves, to be judged by their own Ambassadors and their own Consuls; in crimes and offences committed by foreigners against natives, the competent judge to be the Consul for the defendant not the local Tribunal; inviolability of the foreigner's domicile. In cases of urgency, Government officers might not enter the dwelling-house of a foreign delinquent without having previously notified the Ambassador or Consul, and being accompanied by his Deputy. Freedom of bequest prohibition to Ambassadors and Consuls to give protection to Ottoman subjects in Ottoman territory. Now the reason that the above described state of things has not been changed long ago is to be found in the Turkish influence over Mohammedan Tribunals in Egypt and the fear of European discord. So long as justice was set at nought, corruption rife, and bribery rampant in the domains of Law, it was absolutely necessary to protect Europeans, and it was of paramount importance that the Native Tribunals should not try cases affecting European residents. But the old order changeth, the Turkish power has been gradually diminishing under the British Occupations, and there is no reason why a purified system of legislation under British control should not take the place of the effete system of the Consular Courts and Mixed Tribunals. In Turkey, with a system of Mohammedan Law administered by Mohammedan officials, the Capitulations may be necessary. In Egypt, with its civilised codes, applied under British control, they prove a source of serious difficulty. Should Europeans, for any special enterprise, crowd in augmented multitudes into Egypt, it will be impossible to maintain order unless the Capitulations are cancelled, modified, or suspended. This can alone be done by strengthening the Egyptian Tribunals and by establishing a Central Court of Appeal so as to safeguard the interests of Equity and Justice. The flotations of numerous companies for exploiting the country and the accelerated prosperity of the last five years have made it necessary for Lord Cromer to meet a need of critical and pressing importance. And if his influence and farewell expression of policy is able to rid Egypt permanently of the curse of Internationalism he will have crowned his long and noble work, and earned the approbation of all Egyptians who really love their country.

THE LATE DOYEN OF THE R. A.

It is noteworthy how many great artists are London-born. Turner, to whom, before all men, the might, majesty, extent and mystery of Nature were revealed, first saw the light in Maiden-lane, just north of the Strand, and the only atmospheric effect which curtained his cradle was the shadow of a neighbouring high brick wall, chilling the murky daylight. James Clark Hook the joyous painter of breezy summer seas, was born in the centre of Clerkenwell, where to-day his lullaby would be the "intricate chorus of ticking" of a thousand English levers on trial at the headquarters of our native watch-making. But a century ago Northampton-square E.C., was a moderately fashionable locality. The painter sprung from not altogether an undistinguished stock. His father was a well-to-do Gold Coast merchant, who subsequently discharged official and judicial duties in that unhealthy region; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the Biblical Commentator, who so far influenced his grandson's career that the R. A. was all his life—an unusual thing for an artist—a devout Wesleyan, munificent in his donations to that sect. Theodore Hook, the famous wit and notorious practical joker, was a cousin. Young James Clarke Hook early developed artistic instincts which his father encouraged, and on which his father's friends—Jackson, R. A., and the great Constable—smiled. Whilst at school-holiday voyages, which he used to make in the big London and Leith packets, smart cutters of 200 tons, gave him an undying love of the sea. His choice of a professon made, he settled down to study art in solitary seriousness, spending his time drawing in the sculpture galleries of the British Museum, and in the last year of the reign of William IV, had so far mastered the elements of his art that he was able to qualify as an R. A. student. In the school, he was industrious and successful, Opie, amongst others, especially interesting himself in the young artist.

Eight years after his admission, Hook, with a picture of the "Finding of the Body of Harold," won the R.A. Gold Medal, not at that time united to the Travelling Scholarship, which supreme prize, conferring, as it does, the right to visit, free of expense, all the Continental Galleries for three years, he won the next season, with a painting illustrating the often-chosen subject of "Rizpah and her dead." This success enabled the painter to marry, and Miss Rosalie Burton, the daughter of a London solicitor, and herself an artist of promise, though she laid aside her brush on assuming wifehood, as the women in Lytton's "Coming Race" doffed their wings, became Mrs. Hook. The honeymoon of the happy artist was long and industrious, and spent at Paris, Geneva, Turin, Florence, Rome, and Venice. Up to this time Hook's pictures had been all in the school of Hilton, Maclise, and Etty. But Venice left its indelible mark on him, Titians, the Bellinis, Carpaccio, and Mansueti became his ideals. He attempted Italian, Shakespearean and other subjects, and strove for gorgeous colouring, voluptuous textures, glowing flesh tints, and sumptuous beauty. It was not until 1854 that he began to build up his unique reputation as painter of the toilers along our rocky coasts and lush inland meadows and harvest-fields. But in Venice—which he and his wife had to leave as best they might in 1848, that most immemorial year when frightened kings all over Europe were hurriedly accepting the Royal and international equivalent for the Chiltern Hundreds, and Austrian guns thundered on the Adriatic—he had learned an intense worship of bright pure colour, of sunlight, of splendid illumination, and of the robust magnificence of the flesh tints of models who are always exposed to the action of sun and air. That was one great secret of Hook's success. The luscious Titians, painted Venetians whose bosoms and round limbs were in ordinary life gold-tinted by the Mediterranean sun. Hook, when he painted flesh, gave us the natural glow of the sea-coloured legs and arms of those who launch boats or press the slippery seaweed with safe human leather, or the sun-flushed bosoms and arms of maidens and men who mow, reap, or glean during the long, hot Devon summers.

Mr. Hook on his return from Italy settled at No. 13, Thurloe-place, West Brompton; but, satiated with "Society" and suffocated by smoke, he shortly afterwards withdrew to the suburbs, and built and dwelt in Tor Villa, Campden-hill. But the desire for the country was strong upon him, and he raised for himself another home in the centre of a pine wood at Witly, near Hambledon from which, as late as 1866, the speculative builder and railway projector drove him to erect his later rustic Surrey mansion, Silverbeck, near the village of Churt. In 1850, Hook first wrote A. R. A. after his name. In 1854, he gave us "A Wayside Rest" and "A Few Minutes Before Noon," and thus began that magnificent series of English rustic pictures, painted by an English artist, English-taught, in a bright, courageous English spirit, which are so great a glory to Victorian art. In 1854 also, Hook discovered Clovelly—at the suggestion of Mr. Cope, R. A.—the exquisite North Devon, Kingsley-famed village, which nestles so modestly at the base of its great green cliff, as Longfellow has it, "like Mary at the foot of Jesus." It was here he painted "Luff, Boy!" the grandsire and his youngsters in a Devon sprit-sail boat, flying before a fresh breeze, with the "white horses" on the green sea racing behind them. The proud, thoughtful little chap at the tiller was Johnnie Cruse, of Clovelly, now a skipper of a big ship on foreign seas. In 1860, Mr. Hook succeeded James Ward, the animal painter, who died at 91, as an Academician; and from that time gave us scenes of healthy, faithful beauty from the North and South Devon coast; from Chagford, on the fringe of the moor, in Mid-Devon; from Lundy and the sub-tropically climated Scilly Isles; from Cornwall and all the haunts of the modern Newlyn School; from Brittany, with its fisher-folk akin to the Cornish; from the shining dykes of Holland; and from wild Caledonia and sunny Hampshire and Surrey.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

THE annual report of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild does not hesitate to comment on "the last Government's method of incessant Nautical Committees—invariably their favourite plan of shelving unpleasant subjects"—and to state that affairs are now on a better basis. It may be as a result of the increase of the work the Guild has been able to accomplish that the membership has increased by no fewer than 875, while an even greater proportion of new members is recorded for the first few months of the new year. Considerable stress is laid in the report on the custom of instant dismissal of Commanders who have made a mistake: a custom which, it is pointed out, is fortunately diminishing. In this connection, the case of the "Orion," probably the first of its kind heard, is cited in which the Sheriff Substitute, who heard the case, added a rider going into all the difficulties the Captain had to contend with, and winding up—"The question of punishment is a question for the Court, that is for the Judge, and I am unable, in accordance with my judicial oath, to inflict punishment upon any man against whom conscious fault has not been proved beyond all reasonable doubt. The loss of a ship is not by itself conclusive evidence of the fault of its Master or Captain, any more than the loss of a case is evidence of the fault of the lawyer who guides it through the troubled, uncertain waters of Courts of Law, or than the loss of a patient is necessarily the fault of a doctor, either for what he may have done or left undone. Fault begins when what is best and most necessary is knowingly and wilfully left undone." With the ordinary man there is no thought except for the passenger-carrying vessels and the passenger is usually only a fair-weather friend, but it must be evident that the Captain of every ship has infinitely greater difficulties with which to contend than are met on land, and the landsman is rarely inclined to make due allowances.

The Guild has made the procedure of Indian Inquiries the subject of representations to the Secretary of State for India and the Board of Trade, trusting that they would be the means of these investigations being carried on with a proper spirit of fairness to those whose reputations are at stake. As with other nautical inquiries, says the report, the usual methods appear to have been that those appearing before the Court have been expected to prove their innocence, whereas the onus of proof in bringing them into blame lies with the Court itself. The alterations allowed by the Shipping Act of 1906 come in for severe criticism, and justly so, for though the old regulations unfairly handicapped British against German shipping it is not a policy that can be commended to increase the possibility of danger for the purpose of meeting the competition which could better be met in other directions. With regard to the shipowners generally, the Guild wish to make it perfectly plain that, though they, at times, indulge in some plain speaking, it is not in any rancorous spirit, Shipowners have their own burdens to bear, and they are not small ones. The actual conditions obtaining in the profession are neither fully known nor realised by shipowners. It is their underlings, bent on the policy of "cutting down," who are mainly responsible. At these people the Guild cannot get. Just as the responsibility falls on the Master of a ship, so does the responsibility fall on the shipowner in regard to his own business. It is one of the fundamental principles of the Guild to promote harmonious relations with their employers, the shipowners, and it has always been contended that the shipowners could themselves contribute to this by extending more consideration to their Captains and Officers. This they are now doing.

THE N. Y. K. Chartered Steamer "Knight Templar" arrived at Kobe yesterday.

RUST has attacked the wheat crop in the east and centre of the United Provinces.

THE R.I. M. S. "Elphinstone," Lieut. Commander G. H. Finnis, sailed yesterday for Port Blair via Colombo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Japan, left Colombo on the morning of the 6th instant and is due here on the 20th instant by morning tide.

MR. A. C. CHATARJI has been appointed to investigate the possibility of assisting and developing industries in the United Provinces.

THE question of instituting departmental inquiry into the working of the financial system of railways in India is under official consideration.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce rooms on Monday for a representative of the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. R. G. Monteath, who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. D. Carmichael, of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

REUTER has informed us that a new Governor and Deputy Governor have been just appointed by the Directors for the Bank of England. The Bank is one of the great institutions of the realm, and its Governor for the time being is one of the most influential persons in 'the City' or the financial world of London. He is the personal embodiment of the Bank of England and is clothed with great *prestige*. This is the case to such an extent that many persons have thought it fortunate that the Governorship is terrible for a short period only, viz., two years. Otherwise a permanent Governor would have an influence and authority which would be very dangerous. Walter Bagehot, the highest authority on English Economics and Banking of the last generation, has some very shrewd remarks on this point. "A permanent Governor of the Bank of England" says he in his well-known and standard work on the money market called *Lombard Street*, "would be one of the greatest men in England. He would be a little monarch in the City; he would be far greater than the Lord Mayor. He would be the personal embodiment of the Bank; he would be constantly clothed with an almost indefinite *prestige*. Everybody in business would bow down before him and try to stand well with him, for he might in a panic be able to save almost anyone he liked, and to ruin almost anyone he liked. A day might come when his favour might mean prosperity, and his distrust might mean ruin. A position with so much real power and so much apparent dignity would be intensely coveted. Practical men would be apt to say that it was better than the Prime Ministership, for it would last much longer, and would have a greater jurisdiction over that which practical men would most value,—over *money*. At all events such a Governor, if he understood his business, might make the fortunes of fifty men where the Prime Minister can make that of one. Scarcely anything could be more unpopular in the city than the appointment of a little King to reign over them."

Such a person is the Governor of the Bank of England for two years. In the management of the Bank he is associated with a Deputy Governor and a board of 24 directors elected by stockholders who have one hundred pounds worth of stock in the Bank. The Governor must hold £400 of stock, the Deputy Governor, £300, and the Directors are required to have at least £200 of stock. These 26 men are called the Court, and they meet every Thursday when the weekly account is present d. The two Governors have the chief administration of the Bank and attend daily. The Government of this the chief Bank in the world Bagehot has explained in his lucid manner, and his remarks are very weighty as well as interesting as coming from a financier of his high authority. We may therefore give them here from his *Lombard Street*:—

The Bank of England is governed by a Board of Directors, a Governor, and a Deputy Governor; and the mode in which these are chosen, and the time for which they hold office, affect the whole of its business. The Board of Directors is in fact self-electing. In theory a certain portion go out annually, remain out for a year, and are subject to re-election by the proprietors. But in fact they are nearly always, and always if the other Directors wish it, re-elected after a year. Such has been the unbroken practice of many years, and it would be hardly possible now to break it. When a vacancy occurs by death or resignation the whole Board chooses the new member, and they do it, as I am told, with great care. For a peculiar reason, it is important that the directors should be young when they begin; and accordingly the Board run over the names of the most attentive and promising young men in the old established firms of London, and select the one who, they think, will be most suitable for a Bank director. There is a considerable ambition to fill the office. The status which is given by it, both to the individual who fills it and to the firm of merchants to which he belongs is considerable. There is surprisingly little favour shown in the selection; there is a great wish on the part of the Bank directors for the time being to provide, to the best of their ability, for the future good government of the Bank. Very few selections in the world are made with nearly equal purity. There is a sincere desire to do the best for the Bank, and to appoint a well-conducted young man who has begun to attend to business, and who seems likely to be fairly sensible and fairly efficient twenty years later.

The age is a primary matter. The offices of Governor and Deputy-Governor are given in rotation. The Deputy-Governor always succeeds the Governor, and usually the oldest director who has not been in office becomes Deputy-Governor. Sometimes from personal reasons, such as ill-health or special temporary occupation, the time at which a director becomes Deputy Governor may be a little deferred, and in some few cases merchants in the greatest business have been permitted to decline entirely. But for all general purposes the rule may be taken as absolute. Save in rare cases, a director must serve as Governor and Deputy-Governor nearly when his turn comes, and he will not be asked to serve much before his turn. It is usually about twenty years from the time of a man's first selection that he arrives, as he is called, at the chair. And as the offices of the Governor and Deputy-Governor are very important, a man who fills them should be still in the vigour of life. Accordingly Bank directors, when first chosen by the Board, are always young men.

At first this has rather a singular effect; a stranger hardly knows what to make of it. Many years since I remember seeing a very fresh and nice-looking young gentleman and being struck with astonishment at being told that he was a director of the Bank of England. I had always imagined such directors to be men of tried sagacity and long experience, and I was amazed that a cheerful young man should be one of them. I believe I thought it was a little dangerous. I thought such young men could not manage the Bank well. I feared they had the power to do mischief.

Further inquiry, however, soon convinced me that they had not the power. Naturally, young men have not much influence, at a Board where there are many older members. And in the Bank of England there is a special provision for depriving them of it if they get it. Some of the directors, as I have said, retire annually, but by courtesy it is always the young ones. Those who have passed the chair—that is, who have served the office of Governor always remain. The young part of the Board is the fluctuating part, and the old part is the permanent part; and, therefore, it is not surprising that the young part has little influence. The Bank directors may be blamed for many things, but they cannot be blamed for the changeableness and excitability of a neocracy.

Indeed, still better to prevent it, the older members of the Board—that is those who have passed the chair—form a standing committee of indefinite powers, which is called the Committee of Treasury. I say 'indefinite powers,' for I am not aware that any precise description has ever been given of them, and I doubt if they can be precisely described. They are sometimes said to exercise a particular control over the relations and negotiations between the Bank and the Government. But I confess that I believe that this varies very much with the character of the Governor for the time being. A strong Governor does much mainly upon his own responsibility, and a weak Governor does little still, the influence of the Committee of Treasury is always considerable, though not always the same. They form a cabinet of mature, declining, and old men just close to the executive; and for good or evil such a cabinet must have much power.

By old usage, the Directors of the Bank of England, cannot be themselves by trade bankers. This is a relic of old times. Every Bank was supposed to be necessarily, more or less, in opposition to every other Bank—Banks in the same place to be especially in opposition. In consequence, in London, no banker has a chance of being a Bank director, or would ever think of attempting to be one. I am here speaking of bankers in the English sense, and in the sense that would surprise a foreigner. One of the Rothschilds is on the Bank direction, and the foreigner would be apt to think that they were bankers if any one was. But this only illustrates the essential difference between our English notions of banking and the continental. Ours have attained a much fuller development than theirs. Messrs. Rothschild are immense capitalists, having, doubtless, much borrowed money in their hands. But they do not take £100 payable on demand, and pay it back in cheques of £5 each, and that is our English banking. The borrowed money which they have is in large sums, borrowed for terms more or less long. English bankers deal with an aggregate of small sums, all of which are payable on short notice, or on demand. And the way the two employ their money is different also. A foreigner thinks an Exchange business'—that is the buying and selling bills on foreign countries—a main part of banking. As I have explained, remittance is one of the subsidiary conveniences which early Banks subserve before deposit banking begins. But the mass of English country bankers only give bills on places in England or on London and in London principal remittance business has escaped out of the hands of the bankers. Most of them would not know how to carry through a great "Exchange operation," or to "bring home the returns." They would as soon think of turning silk merchants. The Exchange trade is carried on by a small and special body of foreign bill-brokers, of whom Messrs. Rothschild are the greatest. One of that Firm may, therefore, well be on the Bank direction, notwithstanding the rule forbidding bankers to be there, for he and his family are not English bankers, either by the terms on which they borrow money, or the mode in which they employ it. But as to bankers in the English sense of the word, the rule is rigid and absolute. Not only no private banker is a director of the Bank of England, but no director of any Joint-stock bank would be allowed to become such. The two situations would be taken to be incompatible.

The mass of the Bank directors are merchants of experience employing a considerable capital in trades in which they have been brought up, and with which they are well acquainted. Many of them have information as to the present course of trade, and as to the character and wealth of merchants, which is most valuable, or rather is all but invaluable to the Bank. Many of them, too, are quiet, serious men, who, by habit and nature, watch with some kind of care every kind of business in which they are engaged, and give an anxious opinion on it. Most of them have a good deal of leisure, for the life of a man of business who employs only his own capital, and employs it nearly always in the same way, is by no means fully employed. Hardly any capital is enough to employ the principal partner's time, and if such a man is very busy, it is a sign of something wrong. Either he is working at detail, which subordinates would do better, and which he had better leave alone, or he is engaged in too many speculations, is incurring more liabilities than his capital will bear, and so may be ruined. In consequence, every commercial business abounds in men who have great business ability and experience, who are not fully occupied, who wish to be occupied, and who are very glad to become directors of public companies in order to be occupied. The direction of the Bank of England has, for many generations, been composed of such men.

Such a government for a Joint-stock Company is very good if its essential nature be attended to, and very bad if that nature be not attended to. That government is composed of men with a high average of general good sense, with an excellent knowledge of business in general, but without any special knowledge of the particular business in which they are engaged. Ordinarily, in Joint-stock Banks and Companies this deficiency is cured by the selection of a manager of the Company, who has been specially trained to that particular trade, and who engages to devote all his experience and all his ability to the affairs of the Company. There is in all ordinary Joint-stock Companies a fixed executive specially skilled, and a somewhat varying council not specially skilled. The fixed manager ensures continuity and experience in the management, and a good board of directors ensures general wisdom.

But in the Bank of England there is no fixed executive. The Governor and Deputy-Governor, who form that executive, change every two years. I believe, indeed, that such was not the original intention of the founderr. In the old days of few and great privileged Companies, the chairman, though periodically elected, was practically permanent so long as his policy was popular. He was the head of the ministry, and ordinarily did not change unless the opposition came in. But this idea has no present relation to the constitution of the bank of England. At present, the Governor and the Deputy-Governor almost always change at the end of two years; the case of any longer occupation of the chair is so very rare, that it need not be taken account of. And the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank cannot well be shadows. They are expected to be constantly present; to see all applications for advances out of the ordinary routine; to carry on the almost continuous correspondence between the Bank and its largest customer—the Government; to bring all necessary matters before the Board of Directors or the Committee of Treasury,—in a word to do very much of what falls to the lot of the manager in most Companies. Under this shifting chief executive, there are indeed very valuable heads of departments. The head of the Discount Department is especially required to be a man of ability and experience. But these officers are essentially subordinate; no one of them is like the general manager of an ordinary bank—the head of all action. The perpetually present executive—the Governor and the Deputy-Governor—make it impossible that any subordinate should have that position. A really able and active-minded Governor, being required to sit all day in the bank, in fact does, and can hardly help doing, its principal business.

In theory, nothing can be worse than this government for a bank—a shifting executive; a board of directors chosen too young for it to be known whether they are able; a committe of management, in which seniority is the necessary qualification, and old age the common result; and no trained bankers anywhere.

Even if the Bank of England were an ordinary bank, such a constitution would be insufficient; but its inadequacy is greater, and the consequences of that inadequacy far worse, because of its greater functions. The Bank of England has to keep the sole banking reserve of the country; has to keep it through all change of the money market, and all turns of the Exchanges; has to decide on the instant in a panic what sort of advances should be made, to what amounts, and for what duties; and yet it has a constitution plainly defective. So far from the Government of the Bank of England being better than that of any other bank—as it ought to be, considering that its functions are much harder and graver—any one would be laughed at who proposed it as a model for the government of a new bank; and that government if it were so proposed, would, on all hands, be called old-fashioned, and curious.

As was natural, the effects—good and evil—of its constitution are to be seen in every part of the Bank's history. On one vital point the Bank's management has been excellent. It has done perhaps less 'bad business,' certainly less very bad business than any bank of the same size and the same age. In all its history I do not know that its name has ever been connected with a single large and discreditable bad debt. There never has been a suspicion that it was 'worked' for the benefit of any one man or any combination of men. The great respectability of the directors, and the steady attention many of them have always given the business of the Bank, have kept it entirely free from anything dishonourable and discreditable. Steady merchants collected in council are an admirable judge of bills and securities. They always know the questionable standing of dangerous persons; they are quick to note the smallest signs of corrupt transactions; and no sophistry will persuade the best of them out of their good instincts. You could not have made the Directors of the Bank of England do the sort of business which 'Overends' at last did, except by a moral miracle—except by changing their nature. And the fatal career of the Bank of the United States would, under their management, have been equally impossible. Of the ultimate solvency of the Bank of England, or of the eventual safety of its vast capital, even at the worst periods of its history, there has not been the least doubt.

But nevertheless, as we have seen, the policy of the Bank has frequently been deplorable, and at such times the defects of its government have aggravated if not caused its calamities.

LAND REVENUE REVISION.

Under No. 56 (II) of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code Government have sanctioned new standard rates of annual assessments, on lands appropriated for building purposes in places mentioned below. These rates represent 4 per cent. on the situation value. The previous sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., will be necessary in special cases in which it is proposed to depart from them.

2. In the case of lands in the Salsette Taluka, Government have directed under Rule 56 (III) that the rates of assessment shall be reduced to half the standard rates whenever the occupant enters into a written agreement—

(1) that the building shall be in accordance with a ground plan of the whole site submitted by the occupant and approved by the Collector, who, before granting permission, will consider possible interference with existing or projected roads or areas contemplated to be kept open for other purposes;

(2) that the occupant will surrender any part of the plot left open which may be required for a road, on payment of 30 multiples of the assessment of the land surrendered; and

(3) that the occupant will demarcate the plot in such manner as the Collector may prescribe.

Further, under Rule 56 (IV) it has been directed that where the area of the site exceeds 300 square yards, the reduced rates shall be levied for 300 square yards or the area built over, whichever is greater, and that on the remainder there shall be levied an assessment equal to one-tenth of the reduced rate sanctioned under Rule 56 (III), or the rate of the agricultural assessment, whichever is greater.

3 As regards talukas other than Salsette, Government have, under Rule 56 (III), directed that when an agreement is entered into under section 67 of the Land Revenue Code, the standard rates shall be those mentioned in column 4 or column 5 of the statement according as more than two-thirds of the site or not more than one-third is built upon. If more than one-third but not more than two-thirds is built upon, a rate between the rates in columns 4 and 5 shall be fixed.

4. Assessment fixed according to these rates will be guaranteed for 50 years from the date of the grant of the permission to build, or, where previous permission has not been granted from the date on which building commenced.

MR. TREE, at the dinner of the Stage Society, pointing out that women are taking up the work of men, and that girls will be boys, gave an instance that came within his own ken. On the eighth birthday of his "youngest suffragist," he found her dressed in knickerbockers. "I said, 'What a disgraceful state! How did you get those knickerbockers?' She replied, 'I bought them of a boy for 1s. 6d. This is my eighth birthday, and I have made up my mind to one thing: You tell me I should make good resolutions on my birthday—I am no longer a girl, but a boy. I will be a boy from to-day. All the good people that have ever lived have been men. Look at King David—and look at you.' I said I would rather not look at King David. And she said, 'All the wicked people who have ever lived have been women. Look at Eve. Father, I don't want to go about the world tempting men with apples!'"

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

ASSEMBLY OF THE PREMIERS.

Speech by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

GENERAL BOTHA'S RECEPTION.

WELCOME FROM THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

At the Colonial Conference, Lord Elgin read a telegram from King Edward, welcoming the Colonial Premiers, and sending good wishes for the success of the Conference.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in welcoming the Colonial Premiers, extended special greetings to General Botha whom he described as "the Benjamin of the Brotherhood."

Sir Henry said that Preference must hold a prominent position in their discussions, but the Conference was not empowered to form binding decisions. "The Imperial Government" he said "cannot go behind the declared opinions of the country."

Nevertheless, he believed that there were many matters of moment in which there was room for an arrangement and an advance.

He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's work for the Empire.

All the Colonial Premiers spoke, expressing their desire to do practical work.

General Botha, speaking in Dutch, declared that the whole Dutch population of the Transvaal would work loyally for the welfare of the Empire.

The Conference telegraphed their deep sympathy to Mr. Chamberlain in his illness, and hoped for his speedy recovery.

UNANIMOUS NEWSPAPER COMMENDATION.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The newspapers are practically unanimous in commending Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's statesmanlike speech at the opening of the Colonial Conference which is calculated to smooth the path by clearly stating the position taken up by the Imperial Government on the Trade Question while indicating a desire to meet the wishes of the Colonies, especially in the direction of maintaining more effective methods of communication and consultation.

AMERICAN PEACE CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt's Views.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

President Roosevelt has written a letter to the Peace Congress in New York, in which he urges the limitation of Navies, the adoption of a General Arbitration Treaty, and the appointment of Judges sitting permanently at The Hague.

BIG JEWEL SALE.

Mrs. Sam Lewis' Collection.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

A sale of the jewels of Mrs. Sam Lewis realised £94,805. One necklace made £16,700.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Mexican towns of Chilpancingo and Chilapa were destroyed by an earthquake on April 14.

Thirty-eight persons were killed and injured.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

Indicting the Government.

"AN ATTEMPT TO ROOT OUT RELIGION."

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Pope, at a Consistory, created seven Cardinals. His allocution violently arraigned the French Government for breaking the Concordat, despoiling the Church, and trying to root out religion.

He rejoices at the concord between the French Clergy and the Holy See, and hopes for better days in France.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Police have discovered further mysterious large consignments of arms and ammunition at Glasgow and Edinburgh.

CEYLON OPIUM TRADE.

Lord Elgin Investigating.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Rutherford, said that the increase in the imports of opium into Ceylon, under British rule, was engaging Lord Elgin's serious attention.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

Vote on Procedure Resolutions.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Under pressure of the guillotine process the House of Commons has resolved to take the final vote to-night on a series of procedure resolutions whereby all Bills except Money Bills and highly contentious measures will be referred to Grand Committees.

Furthermore Scottish and Welsh Grand Committees have been created for the consideration of National measures.

LORD KITCHENER'S EXTENSION.

DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATION.

Approval of Mr. Haldane and Mr. Morley.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Morley, with Mr. Haldane's full approval, asked Lord Kitchener whether an extension of two years would be agreeable to him, at the same time expressing the wish that he would accept the proposal.

Lord Kitchener replied in the affirmative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The news of Lord Kitchener's extension of office is warmly welcomed here by all classes of the community. His departure next November when his tenure expires would have been a great loss to India, not only because of the check it might have given to the completion of the important schemes of re-organisation and reform, upon which he is engaged in connection with the Army, but also because his strong common sense is badly needed in the counsels of the Government of India at a critical time like the present when changes in the system of administration are under discussion.

The *C. and M. Gazette* writes:—From an abstract point of view, that is, from a viewpoint which ignores the personal element, it would be easy to discover cogent arguments against the principle of granting extensions of tenure to distinguished men holding high places in the Government of India. From a practical standpoint also one would not have to go back very far in Anglo-Indian memory to find a sufficiently impressive example of untoward consequence. But British administration in this country has not generally overburdened itself with theory; nor can the allegation be made that British administration anywhere pays undue attention to the lessons of experience. The announcement in to-day's cables concerning Lord Kitchener's extension of office will therefore be taken to import no necessary reference either to principles or to precedents. The obvious fact of course is that India stands committed to a vast scheme of military reorganisation, of which little more than the broad outline is yet before the world, and until more detail has been filled in the designer cannot be spared. To quote Lord Kitchener's own words, uttered but a fortnight ago (the italics are ours): "The distribution of the Army in India, as it stood before the present changes were introduced, had hardly seen any practical improvement since the days of the Mutiny. We have been *attempting* to form Divisions self-contained in all respects—not only ready and able to take the field themselves, but also to leave behind, when mobilised, sufficient troops to provide adequately for order and tranquillity in the areas from which they are drawn on mobilisation. It has also been necessary to establish these Divisions on the main lines of railway, in such a manner that they can be transported rapidly when required. The Divisions *will be* established *en echelon*, one behind the other, on our various railway lines, so that we carry out the principle of conveniently dispersing our troops in peace whilst providing for their rapid concentration in war. There are two other important considerations which have to be provided for in any scheme of redistribution. These are health and training. We *want* to move the troops from unhealthy stations, or where they are scattered in isolated detachments and are no longer required for political or military purposes, and place them in more healthy localities where they can be of greater value in the general scheme of defence. These are the main principles of the *scheme*. It is not one which has been accepted without the most prolonged consideration of all the numerous and complex conditions involved; nor can it be carried to completion for some time, as each step has to be carefully considered in the fullest detail." In every instance sites have to be examined and surveyed; medical conditions have to be reported on; the water supply, cost of labour and building materials, facilities for training, questions of forage and rations, and numerous other considerations must necessarily be examined. It is obvious, therefore, that the matter is one which will take some time to complete. But if carried *systematically* to a conclusion, we shall be able to deploy approximately double our former strength in half the time." It is not at all necessary for the present purpose to assume that Lord Kitchener's scheme in its application to existing conditions transcends criticism but what everyone plainly perceives is that the plan is bold, original, gigantic and costly, and since the work is to proceed the most competent overseer is the inventor. There is an important consideration, however, to be carefully kept in mind, if extension of terms of office are not to become illimitable. As Lord Kitchener has himself said: "There is no finality in military arrangements. It is an unfortunate necessity that our measures of defence must be periodically revised in order to keep pace with the progress of other nations and the improvements in their armaments if we intend to maintain our high position in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RANGOON.

Entire Village Burnt Out.

THREE DEATHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 16.

A fire broke out in Kamakasit, a large growing village opposite Rangoon in the immediate proximity to the rice mills standing on the banks of a navigable creek. On the west of the village is Mowed and Company's rice mill, and on the east a similar estate belonging to Mr. Reddiar. According to the particulars gleaned by the Port Trust police, in the course of their investigation, the entire village was destroyed. The outbreak occurred in the house of a Burmese couple Mas Poo and Po Loo, who were not at home at the time, being away at a Hpoongi Kyaung for devotional purposes. A spark was carried from the fire place to the thatched roof while the dinner was being cooked and no one being present to see the imminent danger to which the village was exposed by such an accident, the roof caught fire and under the influence of a stiff south-westerly breeze the flames spread verily—to use a familiar aphorism—"like wild fire" before which human efforts to suppress them were rendered absolutely powerless. The alarm in Rangoon town followed on the appearance of dense clouds of smoke which were carried skywards in black curling masses that threw quite a depressing gloom over the locality while the awful belch of flames that cast a lurid glare above and around told of the great destruction they were causing.

The Municipal fire-engines dashed helter-skelter in the direction of the Municipal Market which seemed to be about the nearest and most commanding position from which to get a good view of the fire. The population of the town became alarmed at the ominous aspect of the sky which led many people to believe that a destructive conflagration was raging in the Ahlone or Kemmendine quarters. Many people eager to see the extent and probable consequences to human life, if the flames were not checked in their onward march, went across in *sampans*. Amongst their number were Mr. Baines, the Police Commissioner. The foremost to arrive on the scene, after the outbreak, was Mr. Memannus, Superintendent of the Port Trust Police, in whose jurisdiction the village of Kamakasit is included. The fire boats in the service of the Port Trust and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company promptly repaired to the afflicted quarter to aid in the work of saving the village. Under the direction of Mr. Guinness the firemen of the paddle steamer *Firefly* worked like trojans. They handled the pumps with perseverance and great fortitude and in this example were emulated by their brethern on the decks of the "Shive Dam." In spite of the great heat emitted by the flames, a number of small native crafts drawn high and dry for repairs perished in the flames. A Burmese cargo boat also fell a victim to the flames which practically burnt themselves out. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless by the outbreak and three lives were lost. The two mills escaped.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Tanjore paper evidently has considerable appreciation of the value of space in a newspaper, for he concludes a comparatively short letter by "hoping to be executed for the length of this article." Editors have constantly to cut up the work of their correspondents, but so far—in India at all events—they have not been known to cut up the correspondents.

DOYEN OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS OCTOGENARIAN ARTIST.

60 Years in the R. A.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The death is announced of Mr. James Clarke Hook, R. A.

The late Mr. Hook was the oldest Royal Academician and had nearly reached his eighty-eighth year. He was born in London, November 21, 1819. His father, Mr. James Hook, was the Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and his mother was the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the biblical commentator. The future artist was entered as a student of the Royal Academy in 1836 and his progress from the outset was marked and encouraging. He took the first Medals in the life and painting schools in 1842. He obtained the gold Medal for historical painting in 1845, the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold." Up to this time Mr. Hook had chiefly confined himself to subjects from English history, and occasional portraits. In 1846 he obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy for three years, and in the same year married the third daughter of Mr. James Burton, solicitor, and went to Italy. After eighteen months' absence he gave up half his pension, and returned to England. He now began painting subjects from Italian and French history and poetry, and occasionally from Scripture. Of this class may be mentioned the following, all exhibited at the Royal Academy: "Pamphilus relating his Story," a subject from Boccacio, 1844; "The Song of Olden Time," 1845; "The Controversy between the Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham," 1846; "Bassanio commenting on the Caskets," a scene in the Merchant of Venice, 1847; "The Emperor Otho IV. and the Maid Gualdrada," 1848; "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," also, "Othello's First Suspicion," and "Bianca Capello," 1849; "Escape of Francesco Novellodi Carrara and the Lady Taddea," and "A Dream of Venice," 1850. Mr. Hook was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1850, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1860. He exhibited "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice," and "The Defeat of Shylock," 1851; "The Story of Torello," from Boccacio, and "Othello's Description of Desdemona," 1852; "The Chevalier Bayard knighting the Son of the Duke of Bourbon," and "Isabella of Castille and the Idle Nuns," 1853; "Incidents in the Persecution of the Protestants in Paris," 1854; and "Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for the Safety of her Child," 1855. About this period Mr. Hook returned to his first inclination, and devoted himself chiefly to pastoral and modern subjects. Of examples in his later style we may instance the following: "The Birthplace of the "Streamlet," "The Market Morning," and "The Shepherd's Boy," 1855; "The Fisherman's Good-Night," 1856; "A Signal on the Horizon," and "The Ship-Boy's Letter," 1857; "A Pastoral," with a quaint inscription from Spenser, and "The Coast-Boy Gathering Eggs," 1858. Of late years Mr. Hook devoted himself to marine subjects. "Luff, Boy!" "A Cornish Gift," and "The Skipper Ashore," 1859; "Leaving Cornwall for the Whitby Fishing," 1861; "The Trawlers," 1862, "Fish from the Doggerbank," 1870, "Salmon Trappers, Norway," "Norwegian Haymakers," "Market Girls on a Fjord," 1871; "As Jolly as a Sand-Boy," 1872; "Hearts of Oak," and "The Sampshire Gatherer," 1875; "Crabbers," 1876; "A Gull Catcher," "The Coral Fisher, Amalfi," 1878; "Little to Earn and Many to Keep," "Mushroom Gatherers," and "Tanning Nets: "Witches and Cauldrons from the Macbeth Country," 1879; "King Baby" the White Sands of Iona," "Home with the Tide," "Sea-Pools," and "Mussel-Gardens," 1880; "Diamond Merchants, Cornwall," and "Fast Work," 1881; "Caller Herrin'," and "Devon Harvest Cart: the Last Handful Home," 1882; "Catching a Mermaid" "Love Lightens Toil," "The Wily Angler," "Carting for Farmer Pengelly," 1883; "The Broken Oar," 1886; "The Sea-weed Raker," 1889; "Last Night's Disaster," and "A Jib for the New Smack," 1890.

DR. JOHN POLLEN.

A Lecture on Plague Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 16.

Dr. John Pollen visited parts of Aligarh city and gave the townspeople the benefit of some of his early and prolonged experiences of plague in Bombay. He told them that his experience was that very little was really known for certain about this mysterious disease, but two things seemed absolutely clear; one was that the finding of a dead rat or dead squirrel was notice to quit, and the other that light and air killed the impalpable germ. Whatever it was, therefore, said Dr. Pollen to listening crowds, look upon a dead rat or dead squirrel in or near your house as a command from on High and hurry out of that house as if it were a house on fire. Do not let your dear ones or your near ones sleep another night in such a place. There is no cowardice in obeying this Divine notice to quit. Unroof the plague spot and flee to the open, burn or disinfect plague-infected clothes by all means; but there is no sense in burning dwellings promiscuously. Immense misery, he said, had been caused in Bombay by mystic attempts to stamp out the invisible, and the impalpable plague was like the wind: no man knew whence it came or whither it went; but that the tactics which the prophet Moses adopted in order to stay plague were still the right ones and the only really effective ones, viz: (1) inducing (not driving) people forth into the jungle to gaze on the brazen serpent, and (2) keeping them out in the open until the camp had been thorougly disinfected by the wind and sun, and until all rats with their fleas had completely disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF S.S. "BULIMBA" AT KARACHI.

Refloated Without Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Bulimba* has arrived in Harbour from the Persian Gulf. She was floated without any assistance and has received no apparent damage.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

One thousand and forty-three messages by wireless telegraphy were disposed of on the Andaman's circuit during March and during the same month on the Saugor Island circuit 486 messages were disposed of.

Severe atmospheric disturbances were felt on both circuits and communication was on some days imperfect.

INCREASE IN SUN SPOTS.

Report of the Kodaikanal Observatory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The report of the Kodaikanal Observatory for 1906 records that 297 new groups of sun spots were seen during the year as compared with 295 in the previous year. There were only two days when this was clear.

THE PUNJABI APPEAL CASE.

Mitigation of Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 16.

In the Appeal in the Punjabi Sedition Case, the Punjab Chief Court this afternoon upheld the conviction and sentence, but changed the form of imprisonment from rigorous to simple.

HOME RACING.

CITY AND SUB: BETTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Race to be run April 24. Distance 1¼ mile:—

Probable Starters and Betting.

5 to 1 Dean Swift (8st. 7lbs.)
8 to 1 Slave Trade (8st. 4lbs.)
8 to 1 Larino (8st. 5lbs.)
8 to 1 Dinnifferd (8st. 5lbs.)
12 to 1 Golden Measure (8st. 11lb.)
12 to 1 Scarpia (7st. 4lbs.).
12 to 1 Speculor (7st. 8lbs.).
12 to 1 Stick Up (6st. 2lbs.).
12 to 1 Champ d'Or (7st. 12lbs.).

The following have been scratched:—

His Eminence, Ramrod, Minos and Candahar.

It is commonly thought that only a small field will start.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

To be run on June 5.—Distance 1½ mile.

4 to 1 Slieve Gallion.
6 to 1 Galvani.
8 to 1 All Black.
12 to 1 Wool Winder.
12 to 1 Bezonian.
14 to 1 Ousdi Halfa.
14 to 1 Baltinglass.
14 to 1 Olympian.
14 to 1 Orby.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM IN NAGPUR.

Six Coolies Killed and Four Seriously Injured.

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

The Nagpur correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* that unsettled weather which has prevailed for the past ten days culminated on Saturday afternoon in a terrific thunderstorm, which led to a sad fatality. Ten coolies, nine of whom were women, working on the new road between Mr. Batten's and Mr. Wood's bungalows, took shelter under a small bridge under construction which gave way and buried them all alive. Assistance was soon at hand and the coolies were with difficulty extricated. It was then found that six coolies were beyond assistance and the remaining four so badly injured that they were removed to the local hospital. The cause of the collapse is attributed to the very heavy rain which washed away all the mortar from between the bricks of the new bridge.

"ANNARAKSHINI SHEVA" MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL 16.

A special meeting of the Annarakshini Sheva was held at the *Bangabasi* Office this evening at 6 p. m. Maharajas Dwarvanga and Tagore were present, also Sir Gurudas Banerjee, the Hon. Radhacharan Pal, Messrs. Narrdranath Ghose, Narendranath Sen, J. Ghosal, G. C. Bose, Mahamahapadhya Shibschandra Sharbovarm Ray, Jotindranath Ray Parbatisankar Ray, Pashupatinath Ray, Badreeda, Ray, Baikunthanath and other leading Zamindars. Telegrams from Raja Nashipur and Zamindars of Balasore and Chakdighi expressing sympathy were received. Messrs G. C. Bose and Panchcoury Banerjee explained the object of the meeting. Durgadas Lahiri narrated his experiences of his recent tour in the various districts of Bengal. Two resolutions were passed, one establishing Branch Committees for the conversion of food and another for the reclamation of waste lands and supplying indigenous labour. With votes of thanks to Chair and to the Proprietor of the *Bangobasi*, the meeting dissolved at 8 p. m.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Appeal of Kaum Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The Sessions Judge of Comilla dismissed the appeal of Kaum, who was convicted of looting a Hindu shop on the evening of the Nawab of Dacca's visit to Comilla.

LATE FIRE AT NARAINGUNJ.

Case Transferred to Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The case against Mr. Savage, accused of incendiarism at Naraingunj has been transferred for trial to Dacca.

All the accused have been admitted to bail.

DEATH OF COLONEL S. BORAH.

Victim to Typhoid Fever.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Death occurred on Sunday at his residence in Calcutta from typhoid fever of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Borah, M. B., I. M. S., (retired). The deceased was the Civil Surgeon of Silchar, and was well known among the planting community of those parts.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* which leaves Bombay on the 21st of April with trooping details will arrive at Southampton on the 13th of May, returning to India therefrom about three weeks later.

LATER.

Following are the homeward dates of the R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* carrying trooping details to England.

Leave Bombay 21st April 1907.
Arrive Aden 26th April 1907 Evening.
Arrive Suez 1st May 1907.
Arrive Port Said 2nd May 1907.
Leave Port Said 2nd May 1907.
Asrive Southampton 13th May 1907.

OPENING A BRIDGE IN COOCH BEHAR.

Ceremony Performed by the Maharajah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

On Sunday, at Cooch Behar, the Maharajah opened the biggest bridge in the State over the Shabua River in Matabhanga.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON. As I write the first of our Spring Fires is blazing cheerily away out at Colaba. Are we to have the same series of conflagrations as we had last year, and will the Insurance Companies arrange for a bund to play at the Sunday afternoon conflagrations, or is something going to be done? No sane man disputes that last year's fires were the result of incendiarism, and yet no one seems to have the least clue as to who the incendiaries are. Obviously the first question to ask is—are these fires profitable to any one? If they are, then undoubtedly the very strongest suspicion must attach to every such person. The question ought to be easily answerable by any commercial man. If, on the other hand, these fires do not profit anyone, then we are reduced to this that they are the work of wantonly mischievous persons. The blacking of the Queen's Statue is still fresh in the memory, and if these fires are not brought about with the idea of profit, then I recommend the investigators to look to the same source where they discovered the perpetrators of that insult to our Queen of honoured memory. There are certain fanatics in this country, who are so imbued with hatred of the British race that they will burn and destroy anything indiscriminately. They are the anarchists of India, and I believe that among them will probably be found the perpetrators of these fires. But if these fires continue again this year and the culprits are not found out, then the community is undoubtedly placed in a position of great danger which will require the taking of very severe and special measures.

THE GLEE SINGERS. I HAVE had the pleasure of hearing the Westminster Glee Singers again, and I can only say that I enjoyed their entertainment as much if not more than before. If anything I thought last Thursday that they were better than on previous visits, with the possible exception of Mr. Branscombe who hardly seemed to be in his best voice. I have always looked on Mr. Branscombe's songs as quite the gems of the evening. Madame Marie Booton still sings with the same delightful restraint and charm and, indeed, those attributes may be applied to everything during the evening. There is no striving at all for bizarre effects. Mr. Sterndale Bennett sang particularly well on Thursday night. What always strikes one about his singing is the perfect ease with which he does it. Master Albert Hole is certainly a musical prodigy. His voice is very true and sweet, and there is no suggestion of that shrillness and abruptness which one so often finds in boys' singing. I notice that a Sunday contemporary opines that he will certainly be a great singer some day if his voice does not crack. This is a new view. I should have thought he certainly would not become a great singer, unless his voice did crack. I imagine that Edward Lloyd and Santly at one time had the inevitable cracked voices of elderly boyhood. But perhaps I am wrong. Anyhow it is particularly pleasing to see that Mr. Branscombe's singers are having such excellent houses in this very abnormally hot weather. It only proves once again that Bombay is only too ready to patronise a good show when it is lucky enough to get it.

If the Westminster Glee Singers consisted of Master Albert Hole and no one else they would still be well worth a visit. I have never had the pleasure before of seeing such wonderful self-possession and hearing so charming a voice in a boy of Master Hole's age, or, indeed, of any age. Master Hole sings with all presence and art of a great singer, and, if he owes these to Mr. Branscombe, he reflects the greatest credit on his master. Last night he sang the Lullaby from "Cox and Box" to words more suitable to the concert platform and for sweetness, clearness and roundness of tone, he could not have been surpassed. What I marvel at is the excellence of the training that can have produced such results. I say "good-bye" to the Westminster Glee Singers with great regret and wish them a pleasant voyage. May we hope that they are only going home, like others, on six months' leave, and that we shall see them out here again next cold weather. Mr. Branscombe evidently believes in the East as he is bringing another company here shortly of singers and dancers, called the Scarlet—for the life of me, I cannot remember the rest of the title. As Mr. Branscombe is a man of taste and as he has, I imagine, no reason to be displeased with the results of his Eastern tour, I am justified in believing that this new company will attain the same standard of excellence as the Westminster Glee Singers, if in another line.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY. I SEE from the time-table of the new Neral and Matheran Railway that the journey between these two places is only (!) to take two hours and ten minutes and is to cost Rs. 4-8. Under these circumstances I shall, I think, continue to do the journey by the rough three rupee pony, which will take you up easily in an hour and a quarter. The Railway will certainly be the slowest way of getting up to the top, if it is also the easiest. Half the charm of a visit to Matheran for the young and able-bodied was the very primitive methods in which both one's self and one's baggage was transported to the top. I always used to consider that the worst part of the journey was over when one got to the Sangam and one's bearers howled in chorus to drive away the evil spirit supposed to reside there. One will miss that melodious howl now, for I do not suppose that either the engine-driver or the guard, if the new Railway has such functionaries, will howl at any period of the journey. Stout old ladies will no longer hear themselves freely cursed in the vernacular by their perspiring bearers, as they are conveyed up the deepest parts. We shall not stop any more half-way up the hill to partake of a bottle of ginger-beer at the little hut kept by the very cheery Hindu widow, whose husband, I believe, died there of consumption some four or five years ago. All these novel and exciting things are, I am afraid, gone, and we have in their place only a railway that takes two hours and ten minutes to do the journey. Alack!

THE BAR. NEXT Saturday marks the end of the High Court Term and the beginning of the Long Vacation. The last three or four months have been busy ones among the lawyers, what with Election Petitions, Policemen's cases, and Land Acquisition cases. It will be good news to the profession and to the public to hear that there will probably be an extra Judge in the rains to dispose of the Land Acquisition cases. At present they prove a terrible block to all the other cases on the board of the particular Judge, who has to try one. They meander on sometimes for weeks, each side producing experts to give valuations suitable to their case. Next Saturday will mark the most extraordinary clearance of the European Bar to England that has ever been known, and only three members of the European Bar will be left behind. Without transgressing the rules of hospitality I may be allowed to refer to the very enthusiastic dinner given to Mr. Rustomjee Patel last Friday night in the Masonic Hall, at which I was a delighted guest. I do this because a local paper, which I have always understood to be the organ of the Presidency Association, has allowed itself to publish a most grossly unfair letter dealing with Mr. Rustomji. Few of us have any doubt as to the source whence that letter really emanates, and it is a very poor example of petty spite. After last Friday's dinner, which was very largely attended by the Bar, Solicitors, and Pleaders, Mr. Rustomji can afford to throw the said letter into the waste-paper basket, where I imagine it will find itself in better company than it deserves.

RAYNER'S CASE. I SHOULD like to be permitted to say a few words about the alteration of the sentence on Rayner from capital punishment to penal servitude for life. Every such alteration is a step in the right direction. Of course I know that there is much to be said, or rather that much is said on behalf of capital punishment. But those who say it should remember that their arguments were used with just as much or as little force, when capital punishment was awarded for petty thefts. For myself I can see no real arguments for the retention of capital punishment as a recognised penalty. There is only one, which can be seriously advanced, and that is its power as a deterrent. Is it really so powerful a deterrent that, if it were removed the crime of murder would largely increase? Speaking with some little experience, I do not for a moment believe that it is. Persons who commit murder, don't stop before the act to consider what their punishment will be, if they are found out. Murders are committed either in hot blood or in cold. If the former, and most murders belong to this class, the question of the ultimate punishment never enters into consideration. If the latter, the criminal does not think much about it either, as he never contemplates being caught. In this country the ordinary native is not much impressed by the death sentence. I can remember very well a sweeper who was found guilty of murder in the High Court, and on being asked by the presiding Judge, if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, replied—"Will your lordship be pleased to order the Municipality to pay me the four annas they owe me?"

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THERE are many reasons against capital punishment, but the one that appeals to me most is that no murderer is really sane. There are two kinds of insanity, mental and moral. All the authorities and most of the discussions in the law courts are directed to the former. In my opinion the latter is just as important. A man's morals may, through heredity and the force of circumstances, get into such a state that he is no more responsible for his actions than the lunatic who believes himself to be God's avenging angel. I have not had time or inclination to read the reports of the discussions on insanity in the Thaw case, and I fancy I am no loser. The more I read of the Thaw case, the prouder I am to know that I am an Englishman and not an American. After the Chicago revelations and the travesty of decorum and justice displayed in the Thaw case, not much further argument is required to convince one that America is not a desirable place to live in. One is glad to think that such excuse could never have been witnessed in the English Courts.

THE VICEROY'S SHIKAR PARTY.

Return from Raiwalla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 16.

The Viceroy and Staff, Lady Violet Elliott and Miss Salberg returned to Dehra on the 13th instant from Raiwalla, where a most enjoyable week was spent. The party was not as fortunate as was expected in the way of sport owing to the lateness of the season, but some good panthers were secured besides smaller game.

The weather during the shoot was pleasant. Another shoot is being arranged.

On Sunday morning Lord Francis Scott arrived, joining the Viceroy's Staff. In the evening the Viceroy and Lady Violet motored to church, the party also attending. After dinner a fire was observed to have broken out in the married men's quarters of the 2nd Gurkha Lines near the Viceregal Camp, which looked serious on account of the high breeze blowing at the time. Fortunately the buildings were far apart, and within an hour the Gurkhas under their Officer's supervision put out the fire completely.

The Polo match which was arranged between a team of local Officers and the Viceroy's Staff has been postponed on account of Major Elgee's proceeding on Monday evening to meet the Commander-in-Chief who arrived at Dehra at 6 o'clock. The Viceroy and Lady Violet drove to and on their return walked out to meet Lord Kitchener at the gate of Circuit House at 6-15, who arrived in the Viceroy's motor-car. Lord Kitchener's Staff with Colonel Birdwood, Captains Wylie, Livingstone, and Learmouth, A.-D.-C's, accompanied him. The arrival was private.

Lord Kitchener and Staff dined with the Viceroy.

After a private Conference with the Viceroy, the Chief and his Staff motored to the station at 10-30, leaving for Amballa at 11 o'clock last night by special train.

The appointment of the Viceroy's Military Secretary will probably be decided on his return to Simla.

This morning the Viceroy, Lady Violet and Lord Francis Scott rode out after breakfast.

Storms are gathering and if unsettled weather continues the shoot at Mahun Ghat fixed for the 19th and 20th will be cancelled.

Circuit House grounds are cleared of all tents which were pitched on the maidan outside, the reason being that the Viceroy is making special plans for gardens there. Probably His Excellency stays here an extra week after the 21st.

Circuit House will be demolished on the departure of the Viceroy and a new building erected on its site.

FREIGHT CHARGES ON THE N. W. RAILWAY.

Reasons for Enhancement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 16.

The Amritsar Local Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce had lately complained of increased railway freight on hides and skins exported from Amritsar to Karachi. The Manager of North-Western Railway, in his reply to this complaint, explains that the original rate of 3 annas per wagon per mile for full wagon loads of hides and skins from Amritsar to Karachi was fixed many years ago when the cubical capacity of the railway's rolling stock was considerably less than at present. He points out that on an average 318 maunds of skins and 224 maunds of hides can be loaded in his Railway wagons, while the holding capacity of the East Indian Railway 16 ton wagon generally used for loading to Howrah is on an average 265 and 165 maunds, respectively, and that the revised system of charge was introduced with a view to giving his Railways some advantage from their higher capacity wagons, while retaining the minimum charge of 3 annas per wagon per mile as before. The effect of the revised rate is, however, to be carefully watched by the Railway.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

H. H. the Nizam's Patronage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 16.

His Highness the Nizam has consented to become a patron of the new Pasteur Institute opened at Coonoor, and with characteristic generosity has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 1,000 per annum for a period of ten years to the funds of that institution. Under recent rules of His Highness' Government special facilities are offered its servants to proceed to Coonoor for treatment in cases of bites by rabid animals.

LYALLPUR RAILWAY STRIKE.

Demand for Higher Wages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 16.

Report from Lyallpur states that all the menial staff at the railway station struck work after giving notice, as they demand higher wages. In the meantime the Station Master has to act as shunting porter and pointsman himself, assisted by the District Traffic Superintendent and the Traffic Inspector.

Price of labour is increasing to a near approach to that demanded at the harvest-cutting season when an ordinary coolie can earn a rupee a day.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A man named Rambarosh, implicated in the murder of a woman in Jaunpur nine months ago, was arrested here last Saturday and has been sent up to Jaunpur for trial.

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Old and New.

AN important change takes place this week in the *personnel* of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Senior Member, an officer of long and varied experience, retires from the Service on pension and will be succeeded by one who is believed to possess equal, if not more valuable knowledge of the working of the different departments of Judicial administration.

THE HON. MR. R. M. H. FULTON.

Bombay bids farewell next Saturday to the Hon. Mr. R. M. H Fulton, C.S.I., Senior Member of Council, who has held charge of the Judicial portfolio of the Presidency for the last five years. His work as a Judicial officer during the last thirty-eight years has been quiet and unostentatious—not showy or sensational,—but it has not been the less valuable even though it did not overleap the traditional grooves in which he found it more congenial to do it. Mr. Fulton is the oldest Civilian now in the Service of this Presidency, and did excellent work at Surat, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Shikarpur, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum and other parts of the Presidency, and even in distant Rangoon. He married the daughter of Sir Michael Westrop, the latter retired from the office of Chief [illegible] Bombay. Mrs. Fulton, unfortunately, [illegible] years ago, leaving a daughter and a [illegible] of whom is a member of the Bombay Bar. [illegible] retiring member's genial nature, [illegible] and kind and sympathetic [illegible] the respect and esteem of all [illegible] went, while his social and genial qualities have made him a very popular member of society.

Joining the Service in August, 1859, and arriving in this country in November following, Mr. Fulton was placed under the Collector of Surat to learn routine business, and was soon appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in that district. He served in a similiar capacity in Ahmedabad and Karachi—at the latter place as Educational Inspector in addition to his own duties. In March, 1875, he officiated in the more important post of Assistant Commissioner, Broach, Inspector-General of Registration, and Educational Inspector in Sind. In April, 1876, he reverted to the regular Judicial branch of the Service as officiating Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur. Two years later, that is in March, 1878, we find him officiating as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. In February, 1881, Mr. Fulton was confirmed in the appointment, and continued to discharge its duties until March, 1884, when he was appointed to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and in September of the same year as Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik. In January, 1885, he went to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. We next find him officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge at Kaira, and subsequently at Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. In May, and again in December, 1887, Mr. Fulton officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. On his return to this country from furlough to Europe, Mr. Fulton was, in December, 1889, placed on special duty in Kathiawar, and in January and February, 1891, and again in April of the same year, he was placed on special duty to adjudicate the disputes between the States of Kutch and Morvi and Kutch and Navanagar. In May, 1891, Mr. Fulton's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment, as Judicial Commissioner in Burma.

About fifteen years ago, that is in November, 1892, Mr. Fulton was appointed by the Bombay Government to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice (now Sir John) Jardine. This selection proved acceptable to the legal profession and to the public generally, who were well acquainted with Mr. Fulton's work while he was Registrar of the Court in Bombay. The record of his services showed that Mr. Fulton brought to the High Court a wide and varied experience which could not fail to be useful in the discharge of his Judicial duties. Once more in March, 1894, and a third time in March, 1896, Mr. Fulton officiated as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay. From December, 1896 to February, 1897, he was placed on special duty in the Judicial Department, and in the latter month was confirmed in the office of a Judge of the High Court. He has had a year's furlough to Europe from March, 1899 to March, 1900, and from the date of his return to Bombay in the latter month continued to administer justice both on the Appellate and Original Side of the High Court to the satisfaction of the public and the profession generally. In September, 1

December, 1896, was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in charge of the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments. Three months later he was confirmed in the latter appointment and officiated as Chief Secretary. He had a two years furlough to Europe from March, 1900, to March, 1902. Thus, Mr. Edgerley's chief work has been in the Secretariat for ten years, during six of which he rendered good service in the capacity of Officiating Chief Secretary to Government and was confirmed in the appointment in June, 1904. During Mr Fulton's absence from Bombay on leave from October, 1904, to April, 1905, Sir Steyning Edgerley acted as Member of Council. He was twice appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, once in June, 1902, and again in April, 1905. He was lately appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, APRIL 13.

THE NIZAM.

The intended visit of His Highness to Medak, in connection with the opening ceremony of the Mahboob Canal, has been postponed to next year, on account of the excessive heat and the inconvenience it is likely to entail at this season of the year. It is hoped that the roads will now be re-opened for traffic: meantime, there is the assurance that they will be attended to next year in view of His Highness' visit.

THE RESIDENT.

It is said that the Hon'ble the Resident is going to the Neilgherries, for a short stay of about ten days, at the end of this month.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police, is expected to return from the Shikar Camp in the Adilabad district about the end of next week. He has been granted leave for three weeks, and will avail himself of the same on or about the 3rd proximo to go to the Neilgherries, where Mrs. Hankin has preceded him.

THE ZILLABAD FRACAS.

A serious disturbance is reported from Zillabad, a village in the Mahboobnagar District, in which one man has been killed and two men have been severely wounded. It is said that there has been a long standing dispute between the Deshmukh of the place and Azam Ali Khan, of Farokhnagar, regarding the boundary limits of that village. The disturbance is said to be in connection with the "settlement" of the same, in which both had engaged a number of armed men, and the dead and wounded men belong to the camp of the Deshmukh. The matter is being very vigorously investigated by the District Police, and Mr. Hankin has specially deputed one of his own Assistant, Moulvie Usuf Hussain Saheb, to proceed to the spot and conduct the investigation. A young man who is in the employ of Azam Ali Khan and had taken an active part in the fracas, was arrested by the Atraf-i-Balda police when he was being brought down to Tarbund to be kept out of the way. From the confessions he has made, it is said that he will be a valuable acquisition to the police in unravelling this as well as a number of other exploits of his master, who is a well known person here and is said to be full of resources. It is also hoped that the present investigations will be more complete and will have a more successful termination than those that preceded it on other occasions and that the culprits will be brought to book, whoever they may be. This is not, by any means, the first occasion on which Azam Ali Khan's lawless acts have formed the subject of police inquiry. So far back as Sir Salar Jung's regime, he was tried for other offences of a serious nature and having been convicted by a mixed tribunal of British and Native officials, he was convicted and sentence was passed on him, but he was able to bring some extraordinary influence to bear on Sir Salar Jung and the sentence was commuted to a fine of Rs. 5,000, which was, it is said, never paid. The last escapade that came to public notice was a fracas between his and Sir Kishen Pershad's people; but that was hushed up under influences that are not entirely a mystery, when it is remembered that Azam Ali Khan was *persona grata* at the Residency in the Plowden regime as the recognised go-between Sir Vicar and Sir Trevor. It remains to be seen how the present affair will pan out.

THE RESIDENCY VACCINE DEPOT.

Numerous complaints have been received about the high-handed way in which cows and calves are removed without the knowledge and consent of the owners, for use at the Vaccination Depot attached to the Residency Hospital. It would appear that a Gowli is given the contract for the supply of these animals and is paid for them from the Hospital funds; he, however, finds it to his advantage to spirit away stray animals from roadsides and the homesteads of poor people, instead of purchasing or hiring them, and those in charge at the hospital do not care to scrutinize the matter even when complaints are made to them. A poor man living in Begum Bazaar lost his cow a few days ago, and after a long and tiresome search traced it to the Hospital shed. He at once claimed it and asked for it to be returned to him, but he was told that his cow would be sent back to his place later on, after it was used and not before, and in case he had anything to complain about, he had to proceed against the Gowli. He has not yet found the Gowli, and even if he should find him, he does not know what to do; but, in the meantime, what will become of his cow? It is not likely that the Residency Surgeon has been made aware of these practices, who would not tolerate them for a moment.

THE STUD FARM.

Although the Government has decided to remove the Stud Farm from Singaredi, it has not yet decided where it should be located. In the meantime, a scheme has been submitted to the Government for the improvement of the Veterinary Department attached to it, by increasing the number of Veterinarians and Salutries and opening a class for the teaching and training of a few young men in the science. The experiment hitherto made by sending out a few Salutries from one district to another for the purpose of giving free help and advice to the ryots has been found successful, and the District authorities are now anxious to have a trained man permanently under their control. The scheme is intended to be brought under operation by the beginning of the next Fasli year, supported partly from general funds and partly from local funds.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER IN BOMBAY.

The following is the letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, dated the 12th February, with reference to the annual report, of the Chemical Analyser to Government:—

"I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1906.

"On the statistics contained in the Report, I beg to submit the following observations:—

"The total number of medico-legal cases examined was 487 against 496 in 1905, and the articles examined in reference to these numbered 1,980 as compared with 2,118 in the previous year. Of the 487 medico-legal cases 211 were connected with the real or alleged poisoning of human beings, against 251 in 1905. Poison was detected in 89 (or 36·9 per cent.) cases, as compared with 107 (or 42·6 per cent.) in the previous year. The 89 cases of poisoning are reported to include the poisoning of 97 persons, of whom 44 died, the number of persons poisoned and the deaths resulting therefrom during the year 1905 being 101 and 55, respectively.

"The cases of animal poisoning investigated were 110 against 128 in 1905. In the 56 cases in which poison was detected involving the destruction of 3 animals—32 horned cattle and 1 fowl—the poison employed was arsenic in 40 cases, Cerbera Theyatia (yellow oleandar) in 13, and copper sulphate, mercuric chloride and lead in each.

"Of the 121 cases of suspected staining with blood, &c., the presence of blood was suspected in 80, and semen in 41 instances. The articles examined in connection with both these classes numbered 431 as compared with 418 in 1905.

"There were 355 samples of potable water analysed against 360 in the previous year. Of these, 131 were declared unfit for drinking purposes, or the same as in 1905.

"There was an increase of 177 and 31, respectively, in the number of articles examined for the Customs and Abkari Department and of samples of miscellaneous stores, whereas the articles of Government stores show a decrease of 89 over the previous year.

"Major T. D. Collis Barry, I. M. S., conducted the duties of his office in a highly satisfactory manner, and Captain W. H. Dickinson, M. B., and H. H. Kiddle, I. M. S., have also performed their duties in a commendable manner."

Resolution.—The Report should be published.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT RAMSAY Napier Sturt, C.B., was a distinguished Indian Army Officer who saw much active service in the Afghan War of 1878-79 and on the North-West Frontier, taking part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition of 1881, the Zhob Valley operations in 1890, the Meranzai Expedition, the Waziristan Expedition and the Tirah Expedition. He was created a C. B. in 1902.

POGROMS.

THE word Pogrom has an inoffensive, almost a laughable appearance. One would never imagine that it had any sinister meaning. Yet it is doubtful if any word in any language carries a meaning more sinister, for a Pogrom is nothing less than a massacre organised by the Russian Government. The horrors of sudden death by violent and brutal means, the misery of the surviving relatives of those murdered, the gross breach of faith on the part of those in authority who instigated these murders, the stain on the souls of those who perpetrated them;—all these things are involved in the existence of the word "Pogrom."

In his *Russian Government and the Massacres*, originally published in French and now given to the English reader by Mr. John Murray, M. Semenoff gives his reasons, supported by overwhelming evidence for holding that these Pogroms are the work of the representatives of the dying autocracy. "Fear, says Montesquieu, is an essential characteristic of despotism and cruelty its necessary consequence. But despotism can only thrive in the presence of ignorance, and the spread of enlightenment, of which the last century is so remarkable, has made the existence of irresponsible despotism increasingly difficult. But it dies hard, and in its despairing struggle for existence it will not hesitate to give full rein to the cruelty which breeds the fear by which it thrives. It will not hesitate to sacrifice many innocent lives in the hope of saving its own. "The *idee mere* of the Pogrom" says M. Lucien Wolf in his admirable preface to this book, "is the old maxim of unstable despotisms of which Catherine de Medici supplied the classic application in her incitements of the Guises against the Huguenots." This idea, the tottering fabric of the Russian autocracy has adopted, and in the hope of hiding its own shortcomings, has vigorously fanned the flame of national dislike for the Jews. Until recent years this was no difficult task. Active hatred for the Jews, "the enemies of Christ," was common to the majority of European Nations until the sixteenth century.

By the torture, prolonged from age to age,
By the infamy, Israel's heritage,
By the Ghetto's plague, by the garb's disgrace,
By the badge of shame, by the felon's place,
By the branding tool, and the bloody whip,

by these, the Jewish Nation has been for centuries thanked by the Christian Nations of Europe for having produced the Founder of Christianty. In Russia, this heritage of barbarism survived the eighteenth century, and as late as 1881 it needed but little Government provocation, to institute a violent outburst of religious agitation against the Jews. One can, therefore, readily conceive the joy with which the Russian authorities turned to this 'Pogrom' idea as a means of restoring confidence in the existing regime at the beginning of the present century. The smouldering discontent of the nation would, they hoped, thereby vent itself against the Jews instead of against the Government. The flame of Patriotism would burn brighter at the altar of Jewish sacrifice. Nay more, if the Jews endeavoured to protect themselves, would not the Russian people turn to the "Little Father" and his family to assist them, and in receiving the assistance they asked for, find good cause for remaining attached to the throne. Man proposes. The scheme might have been a glorious success in the eighties, but the next twenty years produced a widespread changes in the minds of men. The blood of the Jews had apparently brought no recompense from heaven in the shape of benefit to the Russian people. If anything they were worse off than ever. They began to doubt whether the Jews were, after all, the enemies of Christ. The call of the authorities to remove the Jewish yoke met with a somewhat lukewarm response. Later on, to prevent the failure of Pogrom, the Russian police had to organise bands of ruffians, known as the Black Hundreds, to protect the orthodox religion, and (of course) deal death to the Jews. It was noticed, however, that the Jews resisted massacre, actually bit back, and were not alone in that resistance. Some Christians were actually ranged alongside them. Later still, it became necessary to meet organised force with organised force. The autocrat still sat on his throne, even though it seemed to shake. Had he not at his command millions of obedient troops? Had he not, also, thousands of friends whose fortunes were wrapped up in his own? Thus the *modus operandi* of Pogrom changed from the spontaneous frenzy of religious civilians, to an organised frenzy of the fearful adherents of Despotism, and swept from its path all those who objected to the Government methods of holding its own. Thus the Russian Government has endeavoured to work out its own salvation. No one who reads M. Semenoff's book can put it down, even in the hope that the hands of the persons responsible for the Government of Russia are clean. M. Semenoff does not attempt to harrow the feelings of his readers with descriptions of the massacre or the counting of the slain. He gives numerous extracts from public and private documents to show the complicity of the Government in the issue of inflammatory manifestos against the Jews, in the attitude of the soldiery, and in the actual perpetration of the crimes which are the shame of Europe. "There is a telegram from the Czar," writes a soldier to his people in May 1905, "to say we can shoot down the Jews. On the 5th May arrived a telegram ordering us to strike every Jew we seized as much as we liked, but not to let them go alive. If you kill a Jew it does not matter, but if you strike one and do not kill him you are placed upon trial, for if he is killed he will not rebel any more; but if you have not killed him you yourself are the cause of the disorder." Who spreads these rumours among the soldiery, asks M. Semenoff. He himself has supplied the answer. What will be the end of it all? For the moment the old Despotism seems to have regained the upperhand, but we believe, with M. Semenoff, in the inevitable success of the Revolution. For the moment God may appear to be on the side of the big battalions, but in the long run it is Right and not Might that rules the world.

Justice divine, mends not her slowest pace
For prayers or cries.

But the consummation of this Justice can be hastened in Russia, says Mr. Semenoff, if Europe and America "draw tight their purse strings" against Tsardom, and raise their voices louder against the infamy of these massacres. We trust Mr. Semenoff's indictment of the Government of Russia will induce them all to do so.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the latest or Fourth Edition of the "Law of Evidence" applicable to British India, by Messrs. Ameer Ali and Woodroffe. In get-up and appearance, the volume is a worthy successor to its predecessors; while we have the authority of the authors for stating that several additions and alterations have been made to the work in the present edition; the Introduction has been re-written and enlarged; and portions of it, as it appeared in the last edition, such as those dealing with the construction of Codes, have been removed to the "Commentary on Civil Procedure," which is in preparation and will be published in, or shortly after, the publication of the new Code and before that Code comes into operation. The authors also announce that they have acquired the copyright of the Introduction to the Evidence Act of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephens, which has been incorporated in the present volume, thereby adding to its usefulness as a complete publication on the Indian Law of Evidence, brought up to date, all new cases having been noted up to the end of last year. A particularly interesting and practical feature of the Law of Evidence has been specially dealt with, namely, the limits of cross-examination, which is a power that the authors say is sometimes, abused by which no doubt it is in the hands of the unscrupulous Counsel. On this subject they have thought it necessary to expand their observations, and the result is calculated to be distinctly beneficial if this much-abused privilege is brought within proper limits, instead of being allowed to continue as hitherto as a licensed evil. Messrs. Ameer Ali and Wooddroffe's "Law of Evidence" has become such a *sine qua non* in the completion of even the most unpretentious of Law Libraries that like "good wine" it needs no "bush" to bring it to public notice. Suffice it to say that a new and revised edition is now available to the public, and that the Publishers are the well known firm of Thacker Spink and Co. of Calcutta.

A YOUNG missionary in China travelled many miles to Shanghai to meet his sweetheart, to whom he was to be married in the cathedral there. Guests and clergy were assembled, but a few minutes before the hour fixed came a message that the bride, having arrived in Shanghai, had changed her mind, and decided to return to England. The couple had not seen each other for five years.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUPERFLUOUS SUB.

The Moons' Dinner.

THE Moons' dinner party is amongst my earliest recollections of Tukrargaum. The invitation came the day after I called, and was for the same night. I fancy I was asked as a stop-gap, but I am rather keen on dinners, and I had never dined with the Moons before. There was no time to seek expert opinion on the quality of the Moons' cuisine, besides I can stand a good bit in the shape of a dinner, by way of a change; so I accepted. I tried to find out at the Gymkhana that evening, if any more of our chaps were going. I discovered Smithson had faked an excuse for wriggling out of it, and I began to feel suspicious. He was a chap that would go anywhere for a dinner. Two or three fellows looked at me in a pitying kind of way; and at last in desperation I went confidentially to Twinkles. "Look here, old chap," I said:—"Is it the port or sherry,—or—madeira?" Twinkles said nothing, but looked thoughtful. "By Jove. Surely the-er-whiskey is all right?" Twinkles shut one eye, and looked wise. "Oh my young friend, do be careful," he murmured softly. I determined to stick to soda water, but the prospect depressed me. "Well, I presume the grub is all right" I remember remarking, "these big-wigs generally give a good spread, I suppose." Twinkles glared at me, gloomily. I began to feel thoughtful. The anticipation was bad, the realization was worse. If I had to deal with the Moons' cook, I should slay him. Perhaps Mrs. M. had to do with it. She was one of those people, who are born to do things wrong. If it was possible to say the wrong thing, she would say it. It was some time after this, that she announced at the Gymkhana,—with regard to our regiment, that she had "got through the Majors and Captains," and that she supposed she now would "have to get through the Subalterns." We were not keen on accepting her invitations to dinner after that! She was a shapeless sort of woman, with treacle coloured eyes. She wore what the ladies said was a "badly fitting transformation." That sounds funny, but it means a wig, or rather what you might call, half a wig. Mr. Moon was one of those men who always appear as if they were trying to apologize for having been born. He looked as if he were stuffed with sawdust, in place of bones and muscle. He was known locally as "I like the Wet." One Monsoon night, before Mrs. Moon joined him at Tukrargaum, he was dining out with one of the forest officers. When they were all in the drawing-room after dinner, Mrs. Neering asked—"what brute" was keeping his horse waiting "out in the pouring rain." (Mrs. Neering was always frank)—"It is my horse" I think, said Moon meekly,—"I am going to ride home presently."

"Good gracious Man, send the poor brute home; I'll give you a lift", said Mrs. Neering.

"No thanks," said Moon,—"I'd rather ride".

Everyone began offering a lift,—but it was no good.

"But you will get so wet Mr. Moon," said his anxious hostess. Mr. Moon gave a sickly smile. "I like the wet", he remarked pensively. After that, there was no more to be said. I had the account from one of the guests, so I can vouch for its accuracy.

To return to our subject.—It was a nasty, dark damp night, that time I dined with the Moons. They lived right out of the cantonments. I did not know the way,—and apparently, neither did my dhumney-wallah. There was a nasty ditch by the turning to the Moons' bungalow, and the dhumney-wallah drove straight into it, and there we struck,—one wheel in—one wheel out. I asked the driver,—"What in the name of Dickens he meant by it"? He replied to the effect that the "accursed byle" with the twisted horn was often "thus moved by the Evil One." He furthermore begged the Sahib to "delay his anger", and remember that "Fate deals many sorrows to men." The "accursed byle" sat down in the ditch,—deaf to his master's entreaties, and terms of endearment. "How am I to get to Moon Sahib's bungalow, you blithering idiot?" I asked furiously. "God knows!" said my dhumney-wallah. What can one do with a beggar like that? I walked the rest of the way, and arrived late of course, but luckily dinner had not started. Two others were later still, and eventually, we went in without them.

When I arrived, Mrs. Moon was sitting in the centre of the room next to Major Costic (of the Staff) and talking hard—apparently at the corner of the room. She was certainly glaring in that direction and no one appeared to be taking any notice of her. Major Costic was sitting with his eyes half shut, a sign—he was thinking of something particularly sarcastic, and only waiting for a chance to say it. We nicknamed him "Acid Tablet." I went up to my hostess, and as there did not appear to be any other vacant seat conveniently near, sat down beside her. She turned round to me with a suddenness that almost took my breath away, and continued her flow of conversation, glaring past me at the other corner of the room. I could not take in all she said. It was something about her syce being a most respectable man. She was most emphatic, and I felt horribly uncomfortable.

I had never said he was anything else as I knew nothing about her syce. The other people were engaged in conversation amongst themselves. She must have been addressing me. One got used to Mrs. Moon's manner of talking after a while. At the first start, she reminded one of a horse about to bolt, same sort of look about the eyeballs. She was going on the stage at one time, but relinquished her ambitions to marry Mr. Moon.—That is how she put it. The stage is to be congratulated, but it is rough luck on Mr. Moon.—Perhaps faint recollections of amateur theatricals were at the root of her conversational peculiarities. I myself have recollections of an idyllic love scene, which the stage manager invariably spoilt, by yelling at me to "look past" the heroine. It was most trying to make ardent love, and beg the heroine to let me gaze into her eyes, when all the while I was glaring fixedly at the man, who worked the curtain from the wings.

When I could draw breath freely again, I looked round to see who else was there. I soon discovered Dasher and Co. Dasher was one of our Majors,—who possesses a turn for poetry at the expense of his family. Co—consisted of his wife and stepdaughter with a decided turn for cigarettes and short drinks. They horrified all the Tukrargaum ladies, who said they were fast and vulgar. The men merely called them original, the Subs said they were good sport. I had called of course, but had never met them out before. I forget the girl's name now; everyone called her the Nipper. The amount of short drinks ("Little Tots"—as they were called) that the Nipper got through in an evening at the Gymkhana,—was marvellous:—and that girl was still in her teens! I took a Miss Grierson in to dinner. She was otherwise known as the "Tic" from the way in which she hung on to her partners, when dancing. Mrs. Dasher was on my other side,—and the Major next the Tic. Opposite us was an I. M. S. Major,—a new arrival in the station. His wife went in with Major Dasher. Suddenly, Captain Gray of the "Saints" turned up on the scene, and apologised profusely, murmuring something about losing his way and the dhumney going into the ditch. He was a nervous fellow, and when he found he had to sit next to the Nipper, he got frightfully flustered, and started vigorously trying to drink his soup by aid of his fish knife. The Nipper giggled with glee, and overwhelmed him with confusion, by winking at him, at intervals, throughout the dinner. During dessert, I noticed an expression of anguished horror flit across his features. Now Gray was a man of sedate mind, and also suffered with corns;—and I knew of what the Nipper was capable. Dasher & Co were in form that night. The Major had a penetrating voice, which usually increased in magnitude as dinner proceeded. He was deafening his partner with repeated bellows when Talton strolled casually into the room. Excepting parade, I have never known Talton in time for anything; but it never distressed him. He apologised cheerfully, and said he was afraid, he was a few minutes late. "Half an hour," observed Major Costic.

"Dear me" said Talton,—watch must be slow.—Nasty ditch that—at your corner Mrs Moon.

'Three men in a ditch, remarked Mrs. Dasher,—"rather funny that."

"Well" said Mrs. Moon—"I can trust Captain Gray's veracity, and should never dream of disbelieving Captain Talton."

Then she glared at me with withering contempt. I felt hot all down my back. Everyone looked at me.

"You still look warm from your exertions in the ditch" said Mrs. Dasher, turning to me.—It was beastly hard lines. As a matter of fact, I was the only one, who really had gone into that ditch!—"I say" said Mrs. Dasher in a loud whisper,—"look opposite. Where did he get that face from?"—I am positively certain, the doctor heard her. He glared at me; and I felt horribly uncomfortable—"Have a burut almond" said Mr. Moon's meek voice.

"Right ho—me darling," responded Mrs. Dasher airily. Mr. Moon gave a ghastly grin, and cast one agonized eye in the direction of his wife. But she had not heard; Major Dasher drowned everyone else's voice.

"Have you read Temporal Power"? floated around the room, in stentorian tones.

The doctor's wife looked helplessly at her husband. "Buck up Joe, and help yourself to the cheese,—and leave some for me" shouted Mrs. Dasher, interrupting another bellow.—Dasher & Co. were distinctly in form that night!—There were some other newcomers besides the doctor and his wife. The expression of disgust on all their faces was too funny. Mr. Moon looked green with misery. Gray seemed reduced to a pulp. There was one of those awful pauses just before dessert, and I had a good look round. Mrs. Moon was gazing into vacancy with a glassy stare,—but I suddenly awoke to the fact she was addressing me by name.—Then she paused impressively. Everyone stared at me in silence.

"Only SODA WATER," said Mrs. Moon,—"I am glad to see such moderation in a young man." The Nipper gave vent to a series of shrill giggles, effectually drowning Mrs. Moon's further remarks.

"Drink pretty creature, drink"-said Mrs. Dasher,—and everyone yelled with laughter. I nearly died of suppressed rage—I loathe plain soda water.—There was one comfort. I savagely reflected, that all the other people would feel jolly ill the next morning; or else I would hammer Twinkles for giving a false tip. I dared not eat much either, and then that wretched little Tic told everyone afterwards that I was in love. Mrs. Moon held most of the conversation after that—Mrs. Dasher was busy ogling Mr. Moon, who was wriggling in mental agony, like a worm on a hook.

"It was very funny," I heard Mrs. Moon saying,—"I was the youngest of the three. Clara married a Forest Officer,—Beatrice married an Assistant Collector, and I married Mr. Moon. So now I'm the senior lady of the three." "What a typical Mrs. Moon remark" whispered the Tic. I was too busy summing up courage to gulp down that soda water, to vouchsafe her an answer.

"I hope you have not forgotten my cigarettes" said Mrs. Dasher, to the host, as the ladies left the room. Poor Moon was in a collapse by that time, and could do nothing but sit and smile, in an inane fashion. Somehow, we all seemed a bit limp, except Major Dasher, and soon—joined the ladies. Then came music. Oh my hat! The Tic tried to sing a song: I'll say no more about it; she did her best Gray played a violin solo, and went all wrong in the middle. Talton started on the banjo, but the strings kept snapping, so he had to give it up. Then Major Dasher roared out a drinking song absolutely out of tune the whole way through. We tried to join in the chorus, but we could not fit it in properly, the Major kept changing his key, so we all got a bit mixed. The doctor's wife sang jolly well; her song was the only decent thing about the show. There was a general outcry for Major Costic to play something. He had a tremendous reputation as a musician;—but he suffered from what the ladies called—"moods". When he was not in the right mood, he would not play. I call that sort of thing—sheer cussedness. If that is a peculiarity of "genius, (as one lady remarked anent the Major), I thank my stars I am not a genius. Of course she was a spinster of advanced years, an I the Major was considered rather a catch, (though a cross-grained old beggar in my opinion),—so she may have been biassed. Well, he sat down at the piano, and did five finger exercises—at intervals, and played a few chords to make people think he was going to start; and then he would suddenly leave off, while everybody kept saying—"Oh, do go on"—"You might play something." After fooling about for several minutes, he left the piano amidst a chorus of:—"Oh, it is too bad of you, Major Costic". I should have liked to hear him play: everyone said he played magnificently. But I dined out with him dozens of times, and he had a "mood" (the wrong one) on each occasion. Personally I think he had never been kicked enough at school. He was the sort of man who ends in a lunatic asylum, or drives all his relatives and friends there. When a talent is buried, it is like the toadstool under the paving stones,—and pushes a character all out of place. The person developes a regular kink in their disposition, and other idiots call it—"MOODS" (No doubt Shakespeare or Tennyson would have expressed this idea somewhat better than myself; but then they never knew the trials of a Sub's life, which knock one's ideas and inspirations into splinters!) To return to the Moons' dinner.—I delivered Gray from the Nipper, and passed the Tic over to him. She could behave herself all right, and talked enough for six people, so he could keep quiet, and listen. Gray may marry one day, if some woman proposes to him; but I doubt it. I never met a chap so nervous with the opposite sex. He may improve. When he first came to Tukrargaum he went through the most horrible contortions, every time a woman spoke to him,—absolutely twisted himself into knots. It was quite fascinating to watch him. The two Miss Prys said he was a woman-hater;—but then they made a good many men feel like that.—I had a great time with the Nipper. She was not the sort of girl I should care to marry perhaps, but she was not bad fun, and original in her way. Mrs. Dasher sat out in the verandah, smoking cigarettes, with Talton in attendance. The Nipper was dying for a smoke, but we could not all escape to the verandah, and then those other two had seized the only cosy spot. We were all half asleep, when Major Dasher offered to sing again; but Mrs. Dasher saved the situation, by announcing her intention to depart. Everyone began to make a move then, and there was a general clearance. Mrs. Moon started a highland fling with Captain Talton, while Major Costic accompanied on the piano with one finger: I suppose his mood was beginning to wear off a bit. Mrs. Dasher suddenly put her head through the bead shic at the door. "I say" she remarked, "might have started that earlier, I should think.

"Hurry up", shouted the Major."

"The Moon female has not got the figure for dancing", said Mrs. Dasher, as she entered the dhumney "Bless me, I never noticed the husband was near when I said that," I heard her say as the dhumneys started off; and a mixture of shrill shrieks and deep guffaws of laughter floated forth on the air, as Dasher and Co passed through the gate. "Your dhumney-wallah has been excavated U—" said Talton "You might give me a lift; my man has vanished." "I am glad to see such moderation in a young man" he murmued, as we drove away. The story was all over the station the next day. Every fellow I met at that Gymkhana, amused himself by gazing at me like a Moon Calf, and saying solemnly—"Only soda water." The worst of it was, I felt so horribly ill all day.—It was a long time before I forgot the Moons' dinner.

U.

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 12.

The Rev. J. R. Flynn Anderson of the Government Railways in South Africa who went through the Boer War and Zulu Rebellion as Chaplain of the Forces, has been giving some clever and entertaining lectures at Quetta, and his "Camp Fire Yarns" accompanied by coloured lantern views at the Railway Institute and at the Warwickshire Regimental Theatre were of a most interesting nature. He narrated his experience as a minister with the forces in action with considerable humour and his tales of a Ministers life in out-of-the—way places told at the Scotch Church (St Andrews) were exceptionally amusing. The purpose for which Mr Flynn Anderson lectures, is to raise funds to build a Railway Mission Van that can be attached to a train in South Africa, and taken along the line to out of-the-way places where there is at present not house accomodation sufficient to enable Railway employees to gather together, either for a religious Service, a concert, or similar purpose. His lectures were greatly appreciated by all who attended them, and, it is hoped that he will eventually succeed in raising the amount necessary finds for the construction of the van. That such a van would be of religious, educational, and social benefit to number of persons who are now cut off from intercourse with one another, is quite clear to all who hear Mr Flynn Anderson advocate his cause.

By kind permission of Sir Henry McMahon, the Church Mission, Society's Bazaar was held in the Residency grounds, which with stalls erected under tents presented an attractive appearance on the afternoon of the 11th instant when the buying and selling of fancy articles claimed the attention of most people present. There were some really enticing articles displayed for sale, and the Bazaar was, financially and artistically a success. The proceeds of the sale of fancy goods would probably have been even greater had it not been for the fact that hockey was being played in another direction: still there were plenty of purchasers, and the stallholders are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

SPORTING NEWS.

OLYMPIA SHOW: MOTOR BOAT SECTION.

Thornycroft Exhibits.

1. Motor Launch "Veradaise II" (Ref. C. P. 57-7).—This Boat was the winner of the "Autocar cup" for the most meritorious performance at the Reliability Trials 1906, and also in the same trials, won the gold Medal, in Class, "A" for Boats not exceeding 75 rating.

Her Dimensions are:—Length 25 ft., Beam 5 ft. 6 ins Draft 18 ins. The Hull is Carvel built, of Mahogany, and the Motor is a "Thornycroft" B. 1 Single Cylinder (4¼" dia. x 5" stroke) developing 6 B.H.P. on Petrol. The Speed is 7¼ to 8 miles per hour. The Reversing Gear is the special "Thornycroft" type, and the Propeller is also of that make, cast in Bronze. Many Boats of this type are likely to be seen in the Solent and elsewhere during the coming Season.

2. D. 4 Motor and Reversing Clutch.—This Motor has four Cylinders (8" dia. x 8" stroke, and develops 100 B.H.P. on Petrol, or 75 B.H.P. on Paraffin, either power at 750 revs.

Motors of this type are now being largely adopted for the propulsion of large Cruising Launches and Yachts, and an order has recently been received for an installation of three of these Motors for a new Vessel now under construction for a noted British Yachtsman.

A Motor of this type is fitted in the "Firefly" which it will be remembered took part in the Gravesend to Cowes Run immediately prior to the Reliability Trials last year, doing the journey in nearly seven hours less time than any Boat competing in the Race.

3. C. 4 Motor and Reversing Gear.—This Motor has four cylinders, 6" diameter x 8" stroke, and develops 52 B.H.P. on Petrol or 50 B.H.P. on Paraffin.

Motors of this type have been supplied in considerable numbers to the Colonies, both for Government Departments and for private Owners. They have invariably given excellent results working with Paraffin even in the hands of hitherto inexperienced natives. They have also proved very serviceable as auxiliaries to Sailing Yachts. They are supplied in two cylinder (C. 2) sizes also, thus developing 26 and 24 B H.P. respectively with Petrol and Paraffin.

A Photo P. 156.7 shows the installation of a 4- cylinder (C. 4) Motor in the "Spider" a Shallow Draft Canoe, built by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., for the Government of Southern Nigeria.

4. B. 2 Motor Reversing Gear.—This Motor has two cylinders 4¼" dia X 5" stroke, and develops 12 B.H.P. on Petrol and 10 B.H.P. on Paraffin, both at 1000 revs.

It has been specially designed for the propulsion of craft up to about 35 feet for either commercial or pleasure purposes, and has given general satisfaction in such service.

It is extremely simple to handle, and its reliability has been proved beyond question at the various trials in which Motors of this type have been used.

5. B. 1 Motor.—This Motor is being exhibited to demonstrate a very simple and effective arrangement for Electric Lighting Country Houses, Sailing and other Vessels.

The Motor is the same as that fitted in "Veradaise II" (which is also shown) with, however, slight modifications rendered necessary for stationary work.

This type of Engine has proved very successful in the hands of Amateur Motor Launch Owners, who particularly appreciate the marked superiority compared with other single cylinder Engines.

Various types and sizes of Thornycroft Motors have been employed for stationary purposes (i.e., for working pumps; capstans; electric lighting, etc.) invariably with most satisfactory results, both as regards economy of fuel, as well as the very small amount of attention and adjustments necessary.

It should be added that any of these Motors may be adapted for using either Petrol or Paraffin; and a special arrangement may be provided to use Paraffin and Petrol together, i. e., one fuel may be turned off and the other on, without any preparation, while the Motor is running. In view of Petrol being as expensive as it is at present the possibility of using Paraffin with but a slight reduction in the power is a matter which deserves serious consideration by users of Marine Motors. The Thornycroft Motor of all types is guaranteed to give unimpaired efficiency with Paraffin, and the reduction in power is, as we have already shown in describing the Motors, very small indeed.

MILAN EXHIBITION.

Messrs. Thornycroft of Chiswick have recently been informed that they have been awarded a Grand Prix in addition to other awards for their Exhibits at the Milan Exhibition 1906.

This, therefore, brings up the total awards received by Messrs. Thornycroft in the various sections to four, viz., Overland Transport Section—(1) Gold Medal, (2) Diploma, Marine Section.—(1) Grand Prix, (2) Gold Medal.

This reflects most creditably on the work of the well-known Chiswick Firm, and is conclusive evidence that their reputation for the highest class of design and workmanship is well earned.

It is worthy of mention that the Lifeboat which has rendered such signal service in connection with the disastrous wreck of the "Berlin" at the Hook of Holland, is a British built Vessel, which has seen perhaps as much arduous service in the 12 years since it was delivered by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., of Chiswick, as any such boat now in existence. It has the proud total of close on 350 lives to its credit. The "President van heel" as this Vessel is named, was the first Boat of the actual Lifeboat class to be hydraulically propelled by Machinery pumping two jets of water from tubes arranged astern. It was fitted with "Thornycroft" Boiler and Machinery of a special type to meet the exceptional conditions which prevail under circumstances such as the late disaster, and the advantage of such a boat cannot be questioned, when it is bourne in mind that the rescues it was happily able to effect last week, would have been absolutely impossible with a lifeboat using oars only, or by any other class of steam Propelled Boats.

The "President Von Heel" is a steel Boat 55 ft. over all; the breadth on deck is 16 ft. at the widest part, and the Hull is constructed on the usual principal for lifeboats.

Steam or other propelling power is now being fitted to the lifeboats of the various large ports, both in this country and abroad. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution have recently acquired a "Thornycroft" Motor for the "Michael Henry" which is stationed at Harwich the port from which the *Berlin* started on her ill-fated journey. The Motor proved satisfactory in the most severe tests, which included capsizing the Boat, and then starting the Motor immediately, it righted itself. In this respect the Motor possesses considerable advantages over the Steam Engine and Boiler.

Other steam lifeboats built by the same firm, include the "Princess Of Wales" for Mauritius, and the "Queen" which was built in commemoration of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and which is propelled on the same system as the "President Van Heel."

An exceptionally large order for a Motor Installation has been placed with Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co, Ltd., of Chiswick. This consists of a set of three of their well-known D-4 type Engines, each engine developing 100 B. H. P. at about 750 revolutions. These will be installed in a very handsome Yacht which is now being built in Sidney under the supervision of the Architect, Mr. Walter Reeks, for Mr. S. Hordern, a prominent Yachtsman of that City. The Yacht will be 110. ft. in length with a beam of 17'6" and of a very seaworthy type. The Cabin accommodation is on a sumptuous scale and very well thought out. The Motors are arranged to drive triple Thornycroft Propellers through Reversing Clutches. They will be started by compressed Air supplied by a Thornycroft 4 B H.P. (B-1) Engine. This arrangement renders the whole plant as easily controllable as steam engine while the gain in space and in other obvious respects is immense. This type of Thornycroft Motor is already in use by the Indian and other Government Departments, and has also been most favourably reported on where it is in use commercially as being very economical in fuel, easily controlled and seldom getting out of adjustment. A standard set of these engines is being exhibited at the Olympia Motor Boat and Marine Motor Show (Stand 123).

As an indication of the manner in which China is progressing, and in contrast to the slow adoption of the Motor for fishing purposes in this Country, it is very interesting to record the receipt by Messrs. Thornycroft of Chiswick of a large order for Motor Boats from Tientsin, to be used for fishery service. This order has been secured in the face of keen competition by American and other makes of motors and boats. It consists of eight launches, each 25' long, fitted with Thornycroft 6 B. H. P. Motor, reversing clutch and Thornycroft Solid Propeller. The boats will be built of Mahogany and are a very seaworthy type suitable for use as Yacht's tender, or along the coast, either for pleasure cruising or fishing. They are equipped with sails, so that with a fair wind the motor is not used. They follow very much the model of that most successful little 6 B. H. P. launch "Veradaise II" which is now being exhibited at Olympia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Oceana," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bristow, Nurse L F
Buchanan, Miss N
Chapman, Nurse A
Gardner, Mr C F
Gordon, Nurse M Conway
Hirst, Mr W D
Johnson, Mr E W F
Kennedy, Miss F
MacAdam, Mr A
Mackenzie, Mr Geo
Martins, Mr L S
Mayors, Mr E
Medy, Rev

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PANEL-TABLIER.

PANELS in various forms will be very fashionable this year, adds this authority, but the "panel-tablier" is a rather unique affair. It is compartively wide at the hem and narrow at the waist, swelling out again over the bust. This style of trimming is worn with princess robes and also with ordinary skirts and blouses, it is cut in one piece from the bust to the hem of the skirt, and it is trimmed in a variety of ways: sometimes handsomely braided, sometimes elaborately embroidered, sometimes machine-stitched! Tabliers are, of course, often arranged on the skirt only, but many of the more intricate tailor-made models show the "panel-tablier" to which I have just alluded, and the style is likely to be very popular. The effect of this style, in front, is that of a princess robe, but a waistband shows at back and sides, and this waistband is made to cleverly fasten under the tablier in front. I have already spoken of the gored walking skirts with braided panels, and of the embroidered panels which are so much used on evening gowns. This ought to be a season of stately-looking women, because all the fashions which have so far made their appearance are calculated to add hight and dignity to the figure. An amazing number of striped materials will be worn during the spring and summer, and stripes—when properly managed—are capable of working wonders. Many of the models for afternoon wear show a narrow panel in front, the skirt being slightly gathered over the hips and trimmed at the hem with a band of material similar to that used for the panel.

NEW TABLE CLASSWARE.

Spring is the time to replenish the china cupboard, and the woman who would be in the fashion must realise that a very important place is now accorded to cut glass on the up-to-date table. There are a dozen or more different styles of table glass on the market, all more or less popular, but of these three may be called leading lines—engraved glass, cut glass, and perfectly plain glass embellished with gold appliques. Perfectly plain glass with a very narrow gold band edging the rim and a medium-sized gold monogram is, perhaps, the favourite style, and this is, on the whole, more easy to replace in the event or breakages. English rock crystal, according to the expert, presents greater possibilities for decoration than cut glass. One of the most beautiful patterns in the rock crystal is a Renaissance design. Another shows a leaf design combined with small daisies: a third is of all over scrolls surmounted with festooned garlands. The shape of the glasses must also be carefully watched. The newer-shaped tumblers, for instance, are longer and narrower than those of a year or so ago, and the champagne glasses are wider in diameter, and more shallow than ever. Coloured glass is hardly ever seen nowadays. The one departure from pure white crystal wine-glasses which is demanded by the fashionable is a hock glass of white trimmed with brilliant red or green or both colours combined, or of uniformly-tinted glass, generally of German manufacture. The Germans are renowned for their application of segments of colour to glass.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th April, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was practically without rain. Harvesting is nearing completion. Sowing of sugarcane and extra crops is coming to an end and irrigation is in progress. Extraction of opium is finished in several districts. Serious damage to the wheat crop from rust is reported in Hardoi. Fodder is dear in Sitapur and Gonda. Supplies are adequate. Prices generally are stationary or falling.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Mianwali districts during the week. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains; wheat is rising in Rohtak and falling in Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Mianwali and Multan. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in Hissar, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops continue. Extra spring crops are still being sown in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good except of gram in Sialkot. The outturn of spring crops where harvested is good to average except of rapeseed and "taramira" in Ferozpore and of rapeseed in Lahore; the yield of gram is likely to be short in Amritsar. The poppy crop is average in Lahore. Crops have been damaged slightly by hail in Ferozepore, and by locusts in Lyallpur; eggs and hoppers are being destroyed in Lyallpur; locusts have also laid eggs in parts of Mainwali. Cattle are in good condition and fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain has fallen all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the standing crops is good except gram which is withering; wheat in some places in Bannu is also becoming yellow by a disease called "tiran." Eggs of locusts are reported in two villages of Nowshera tehsil in the Peshawar district; the destruction of locusts and their eggs still continue in Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan. Hail fell in three villages of the Peshawar district but no damage is reported. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane are in Progress. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply is ample and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, except of gram, show a general tendency to fall. Prices:—wheat 16½ to 21½; gram 18½ to 24; maize 25½ to 32½, and *bajra* 21 to 27½ seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was light rain in parts of Gwalior. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Bhopawar and parts of Indore. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by blight in parts of Gwalior and Nagode. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Dhar, Barwani, Rewa, Rutlam, and Dewas. Prices continue high in Bagheikhand; are falling in Bundelkhand and in parts of Malwa, and are steady elsewhere. Collection of opium is finished in Bhopawar and continues in Gwalior, Indore and Malwa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been hot and cloudy. Local showers not exceeding quarter of an inch were received in four districts. Harvesting is almost completed; threshing and winnowing of spring crops and picking of cold weather cotton in Warora tehsil (Chanda) still continue. Preparation of land for next season's autumn crops is progressing in the cotton districts. Fodder and water suffice everywhere but scarcity of fodder is apprehended in Darwha taluq (Yeotmal). Prospects remain generally favourable. Prices were stationary in fifteen districts; gram and *juar* became cheaper in Narsinghpur and gram became dearer in Chhindwara by 2½ seers per rupee; prices fluctuated very slightly elsewhere but continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Amroti and Balaghat; the scarcity rate was exceeded in Chanda, and Bilaspur by 20 per cent. but compared with the corresponding week of last year prices are lower in these two districts and in the provinces generally.

Native States:—Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion and winnowing, threshing, sugarcane planting, and preparation of land for next autumn crops are in full swing. Fodder and water are adequate. Wheat in Chhaikhadan and rice in Udaipur became dearer by 4 seers per rupee. Prospects are generally good.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 35,618, an increase of 6,564.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comorkhadi and Dongri	9	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	14	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	9	5	11
E Mazagon, Parvely, Sud Magpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	21	42
F First, Second and Third	3	5	10
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	16
Total	83	71	154
Total plague deaths to date	139,458		
Same date last year	149	137	284

Floriline:—Use the Tooth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. 33, Farringdon Road London E.C. Hand.

BY THE WAY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TRIPOSES.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING writes; It may be interesting for your readers to know in what proportion the students of Cambridge University who are entering for Triposes in June next are divided among the several studies, more especially as the results shown are different from what most people would expect. In the list given the candidates for the first part and second part of the Triposes have been added together. The conditions are not the same for all Triposes, as in some cases passing the first part does not give a degree, but I see no other way of representing the matter. Natural Science leads the way with 189 candidates; then follows History, not very far behind, with 170. Classics and Law have each of them 130, Mathematics has only 74, Theology the respectable number of 55, and Mechanical Science 42. Mediæval and Modern Languages have only 21, the new Economic Tripos 16, and the Moral Sciences 12.

MAD MARCH HARES.

By leaping into a motor-car, and other eccentricities, the March hares this spring have more than maintained their proverbial reputation for insanity. Their grotesque gambols and comic boxing-matches are inspired partly by love, partly by the ecstasies of spring fever; but the "merry brown hare," though most persecuted of animals, keenly enjoys his existence. Oddly enough, while every boy has kept rabbits, the far more interesting hare is almost unknown as a pet. Yet Cowper was by no means the first to tame hares. Caesar tells us that our British ancestors thought it a sin to eat hares, but kept them as pets; and Ben Jonson mentions an accomplished hare that "beat the tabor at Bartholomew Fair."

FONTENOY MEMORIAL.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Irish Literary Society, that the movement initiated in connexion with the society and a similar body in Dublin to erect a Celtic cross in honour of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade who fought at the Battle of Fontenoy in 1745 has met with signal success. The Burgemaster and Communal Council of the historic little Belgian town have generously given a free site in Fontenoy for the erection of the cross, which is of a very beautiful design, and will stand nineteen feet high. The unveiling ceremony is arranged to take place on August 25 next by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M. P., who will be accompanied to Tournai by deputations from London and Ireland.

"A DENIAL OF JUSTICE."

The *Law Times* this week comments strongly on the "deplorable" condition of business in the Law Courts. It points out that, with perhaps the exception of the Chancery Division, in no branch of the High Court is the work in a satisfactory position. "The Court of Appeal is hopelessly in arrear, the King's Bench Division is in an equally parlous state, and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division has to requisition the services of a King's Bench judge in order that its Matrimonial and Probate duties may not be at a standstill when Admiralty matters are for hearing." The existing state of affairs, indeed, our contemporary asserts, practically amounts to "a denial of justice," for not only are appeals entered for nearly twelve months before they are heard, but actions remain in the lists, for months after setting down before they are disposed of.

Dr. ROBERTSON NICOLL'S DREAM.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll sets down in the *British Weekly* a little story precisely as it happened, and leaves his readers to make their own comments. He says: On Tuesday night, March 19, I happened to be reading about a prize competition in the *Westminster* for the best lyric of the twentieth century. It came into my mind that if T. S. Aldrich had written any recent lyrics he would stand a good chance of being named as the most successful. Then I began to think of my meetings with Aldrich in America, of his comparatively advanced age, and particularly of a certain poem he wrote anticipating his death. I do not know how it was, but the thought pursued me, and next morning I woke to find that I had been dreaming of Aldrich, dreaming in particular that his charming wife showed me a little volume in which he had written: "To my Wife, Lilian, after seventeen happy years with her." "I thought, too, of the lyric," adds Dr. Nicoll, "and then I opened my daily paper. The first thing my eyes fell upon was an announcement of Mr. Aldrich's death."

"AN UNTIMELY THOUGHT."

This is the lyric to which Dr. Nicoll refers. It is called "An Untimely Thought." It was published in a volume, "Flower and Thorn," issued in 1878:

I wonder what day of the week—
I wonder what day of the year—
Will it be midnight or morning,
And who will bend over my bier?
What a hideous fancy to come,
As I wait, at the foot of the stair,
While Lilian gives the last touch
To her robe, or the rose in her hair.
Do I like your new dress—pompadour?
And do I like you? On my life

You are eighteen, and not a day more,
And have not been six years my wife.
Those two rosy boys in the crib
Upstairs are not ours, to be sure!
You are just a sweet bride in her bloom,
All sunshine, and snowy and pure.
As the carriage rolls down the dark street,
The little wife laughs and makes cheer—
But . . . . I wonder what day of the week,
I wonder what month of the year.

FICTION AND ITS RIVALS.

"Is the popularity of the novel on the wane?" the *Bookman* asks. The question is not merely chimerical. It is a well-established fact that within the last two years there has been a remarkable growth of interest in historical memoirs—not merely of the *chronique scandaleuse* order—and that fiction is finding a powerful rival in biography. The essay, after a long decline, has also been rearing its head. It seems too good to be true—but is it the case, our contemporary wonders, that we are at last going to reap the result of the cheap reprint in an improved public taste? Every good bookman will rejoice if it is so. And no good novelist will suffer.

THE ROMANCE OF BOOK-COLLECTING.

The recent book-sale at Messrs. Sotheby's furnished a striking illustration of the romance of book-collecting in the sale for £350 of a copy of the 1624 edition of "The Rape of Lucrece," which had been purchased by a former owner for the modest sum of fourpence. It is not long since Mr. Augustine Birrell paid 3s. 6d. in Chancery-lane for a parcel of books which included a copy of Gray's Elegy worth well over £100; for 2s. a collector recently picked up in an East End tobacconist's shop a copy of "The Seven Champions of Christendome," the market price of which is about £50; and Mr. Carnegie offered £1,000 for a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems which had changed hands for a shilling. "The Tragedie of Antonie," which was sold at Sotheby's not long ago for £560, had been purchased at a country shop for 2s.; a Caxton, Gower's "Confessio Amantis," for which Mr. Gregory Lewis had paid 6s, was sold for £199; another book lover parted for £500 with a copy of the "Recuyll of Troye," which he had picked up for 12s. 6d. and Mr. Quaritch once secured a copy of the Mazarin Bible for £59, and not many years later had to pay £2,690 at the Perkins sale for another copy.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

[To be frivolous on the subject of clothes argues not only want of knowledge, but lack of common sense, says the "Academy."]

How pants the overburdened heart
Beneath the coloured vest
To get its hopes, at least in part,
By glowing words expressed,
And reverence nurtured for the art
That sees us duly dressed!

The time is past when man could brace
Frivolity and frocks,
Or dare to flout with brazen face
His fathers' taste in stocks;
And he has found unwonted grace
In giving people socks.

So I, though born long out of time,
Am hoping too to rise
To heights sartorially sublime,
Thus growing truly wise,
And celebrating in my rhyme
My calling's varied ties.

I'll write a distich full of fire
Upon my linen's hem;
And "those" the muses shall inspire
Whose name in print is "them"—
To strike the sad funeral lyre
And sing their requiem.

A. W. B.

DISCUSSING the doings of some of the unemployed who have been engaged upon the Washburn Valley reafforestation scheme, Mr. Burns, in the House of Commons, said they "put their hands out of the door in the morning and, feeling it cold, sat by the fire all day" instead of working. The "buxom lady" cook, Mr. Burns added, had remarked: "They have appetites like horses! I am glad to see it—if they would only waken coy."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A DECISION given this week by Mr. Justice Bigham, sitting in bankruptcy, offers a serious warning to authors as to the effect of the common practice of publishing a book on the royalty system. Many agreements between publisher and author provide that the author shall sell his copyright to the publisher in consideration of a royalty on all editions calculated at so much per cent on the published price of the book. In 1903 Mr. Warwick Deeping thus sold the copyright of his charming old-world romance "Uther and Igraine" to a publisher who afterwards became bankrupt. His business was carried on for a time by an official trustee, and was then sold as a going concern, including, apparently, the copyright of Mr. Deeping's "Uther and Igraine" and some later novels. Mr. Deeping has now made an application in which he claims his royalties from the trustee on such copies of his books as were sold after the bankruptcy. Mr. Justice Bigham dismissed this application, on grounds which are so important that his judgment is worth quoting in full. He said:—"I think this application must be dismissed. Mr. Deeping had written a book, and was entitled to the copyright of it. The copyright was his property. Then he sold that copyright to the bankrupt, and I think that by clause one of the agreement he divested himself of the only property he had in the book—that was, the entire copyright. He stipulated for a price, just as any other man stipulates for a price when he sells his property or goods. In the present case the stipulated price was the payment of certain royalties varying in amount according to the circumstances. Then the publisher became bankrupt. The effect of that was to vest in the trustee of the bankruptcy that which was vested in the bankrupt—i.e., the entire property in the copyright to do what he pleased with, and to sell it to the best advantage for the bankrupt's estate. For the purposes of this case I regard the agreement as analogous to a contract for the sale of goods, and therefore Mr. Deeping's claim must be limited to a claim for damages for breach of the agreement in the non-payment of the royalties." Apparently this means, when divested of legal language, that Mr. Deeping has lost all rights in the novels which he sold to the publisher in question, and that the publisher who purchased their copyrights from the official trustee is absolved from any need to pay him royalties. His only remedy is an action for damages against the bankrupt publisher—a remedy which is likely to prove in the beautiful and expressive language of Babu Mookerjee, "as if to milk the bull."

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

Of course it is possible that the new publisher may continue to pay Mr. Deeping his royalty, but it seems that to do so would be an act of good feeling and not a legal obligation. This is a somewhat unexpected result of the royalty agreement, which is probably the one most commonly affected by modern authors. Of course the author ought not to have sold his entire copyright, but only the right to issue a specified edition of his book, as the Society of Authors is always impressing on its members. But the author, too often needy and too often unbusinesslike, is frequently obliged by the exigencies of his position to accept any reasonable terms which a publisher offers, especially in the case of his first book. It seems very hard on him that the bankruptcy of his publisher, while not annulling his agreement so far as the sale of copyright is concerned, should wipe out his claim for the royalties which were the consideration for that sale, and perhaps we are mistaken in drawing this conclusion from Mr. Justice Bigham's judgment. We sincerely hope so, for the sake of the numerous authors who must be affected.

A NEW SIDNEY'S "ARCADIA."

Mr Bertram Dobell has made another literary discovery of the highest interest, thereby maintaining his reputation as the luckiest of all modern booksellers. This is nothing less than a complete manuscript copy of Sidney's *Arcadia* which differs in many important respects from any of the printed texts. It contains a great deal of matter which is not to be found in any of the published editions, while omitting much which they contain. Mr. Dobell says that he has already found many indications which point to its being Sidney's first draft, of the work, which, if true, justifies his assertion that it is not merely an *Arcadia* but the *Arcadia*. He does not mention whether it is in Sidney's autograph. The shape of the manuscript, which is described as a volume of 226 folios, is rather against the theory that it is the original draft of the *Arcadia*, which, Sidney tells us was "done in loose sheets of paper, most of it in his sister's presence, the rest by sheets sent unto her as fast as they were done." Of course these loose sheets might have been bound up into a volume, but they would certainly bear traces of their miscellaneous origin, which Mr. Dobell does not at present seem to have noticed. Another fact which is against the assumption that this is the original draft of the *Arcadia* is that it is divided into five books. The first edition of the *Arcadia* was issued in 1590, nearly four years after its author's lamented death, and was divided into three books. The earliest edition in which the arrangement in five books makes its appearance is that of 1593, revised and supplemented from Sidney's manuscripts by his sister, the Countess of Pembroke. It is nearly certain that the *Arcadia* was completed before Sidney's marriage in 1583, and we know from the testimony of contemporaries that it had enjoyed a fair circulation in manuscript during his lifetime—fortunately so, for on his death-bed he desired that it should be burnt, but his executors felt that it was no use attempting to destroy so well-known a work. The probability, then, is that Mr. Dobell's discovery is one of the manuscript copies of the *Arcadia* which were in circulation between 1584 or thereabouts and the end of the sixteenth century. Whether its differences from the printed editions are attributable to Sidney himself or to a copyist who felt entitled to take editorial liberties will have to be decided by experts. But Mr. Dobell is quite entitled to enlarge on the interest of his discovery, which encourages us to hope that one or two of the prompt copies of Shakspere's plays, worn with much thumbing, may still be brought to light by one more trustworthy than Ireland and not so ignorant as Warburton.

M. GINESTE'S NEW BOOK.

M. Raoul Ginesté—whose "Seconde Vie du Dr. Albin still lives in one's memory as one of the most powerful, if sadest, of novels—deals in his new book, "Les Grandes Victimes de l'Hysterie," with perhaps the most terrible of the witch trials of the seventeenth century. Magdeleine de la Palud, a girl of sixteen and daughter of a noble Provencal family, accused, Louis Gaufridi, at that time cure, or vicar, of a Marseilles parish, of having led her astray six years earlier, of bewitching her, of taking her to the Sabbat, and finally of handing her over bodily to the devil. At first her confessions, or accusations, made when she was apparently in a state of demoniacal possession, received little attention. But after some months they were supplemented by those of another "possessed," and the case was complicated by the fact that Gaufridi, who was much beloved by the Marseillais, was protected by the Franciscans, while the two possessed were, so to speak, run by the Dominicans. At length the Preaching Order prevailed, and Gaufridi was arraigned before the Parliament of Aix for sorcery, tortured and burnt alive, while Magdeleine got off scot-free. M. Gineste, whose former books have given evidence of his excellent medical training, has little difficulty in showing that Magdeleine's case was really one of epileptiform hysteria of the dreadful kind whose existence has been proved and studied by the late Dr. Charcot and his successor Dr. Pierre Janet at the Salpetriere. More romantic interest will be found, perhaps, in his theory that Magdeleine was really in love with Gaufridi, who had been the lifelong friend of her parents, and who at the time of the accusation was actually paying for her support in the Ursuline sisterhood with whom she was a boarder. This may very possibly be, though whether matters went beyond the sort of calf-love which the confirmation class is apt to feel for the curate may be doubted. Less likely seems M. Gineste's further theory that Gaufridi had been the lover of Magdeleine's mother, which really rests upon nothing but Gaufridi's own (apparently voluntary) confession that he had committed a great sin in his youth, and that it was for this that he was then being punished. But none can deny the skill with which M. Gineste marshals his facts and presents his case.

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Another old-world affair which used to largely interest our forebears has just received what should prove its quietus from competent hands. "The Book of Sir John Mandeville," once considered to be the genuine record of an Asiatic traveller in the days before Asia had become the happy hunting-ground of globe-trotters and tourists, afterwards fell into disrepute as the manifest production of one of the biggest liars whoever lived. But now Mr. Raymond Beazley, in his "Dawn of Modern Geography," shows, as it seems to me conclusively, that "Sir John Mandeville" was really the pseudonym of Jean de Bourgogne, an artful physician of Liege, who had probably never travelled far outside his native town, but contrived to construct the work out of the many travellers' tales then current. This accounts at once for the extraordinary and impossible stories to be found in it, together with the curious atum of fact which here and there peeps through the rubbish. It will be news to many that in the so-called Dark Ages—the book first appeared about 1360—there were enough genuine globe trotters about to supply even this last. Yet the ingenious Jean de Bourgogne must have been one of the first bookmakers on record.

THE King has notified his intention of visiting Aldershot this summer on two separate occasions. On one occasion he will witness a royal review, and on the other visit will see the troops being exercised in field operations. No definite dates have yet been fixed.

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re-vitalise the spent system, and fit it to resume the arduous duties allotted to it. It operates in such a manner that both mental and physical capacity are increased and the feeling of "nerves" rapidly vanishes. It is sympathetic and yet thorough in its action, building up the exhausted tissues and strengthening the feeling of self-reliance. A man who under ordinary circumstances cannot bear any mental strain, is capable, after he has renewed his strength with Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, of withstanding almost any shock. He may be said to possess "nerves like steel." The remedy has been truly called "a short cut to Health."

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c

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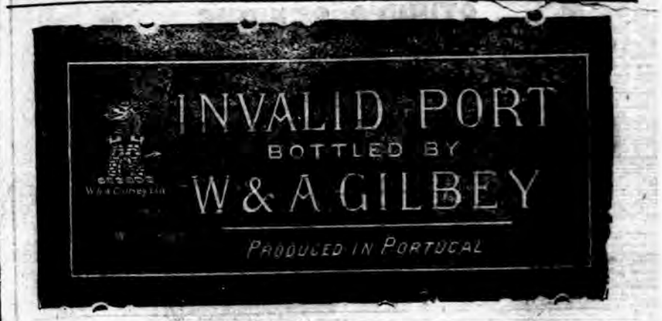

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